# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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# FIRST EDITION.

## THE MESSAGE.

### President Grant's Annual Review of the National Situation.

### The Prostration in Business and Some of the Causes Discussed.

### The Only Effective Remedy, a Speedy Resumption of Specie Payment.

### The President in Favor of Free Banking.

### A Revival of Our Protective Industries Greatly Needed.

### The Condition of Affairs in the Southern States.

### The Law to be Enforced with Vigor Yet Regret.

### Congressional Support Needed to Maintain Civil Service Reform.

### Our Foreign Relations Reviewed and Pertinent Suggestions Made.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

Since the convening of Congress, one year ago, the Nation has undergone a prostration in business and industries such as has not been witnessed with us for many years. Speculation as to the causes for this prostration might be indulged in without profit, because as many theories would be advanced as there would be independent writers—those who expressed their own views without borrowing upon the subject. Without indulging in theories as to the cause of this prostration, therefore, I will call your attention only to the fact, and to some plain questions, as to which, it would seem, there should be no disagreement. During this prostration two essential elements of prosperity have been most abundant. Labor and capital both have been largely unemployed. Where security has been undoubted, capital has been attainable at very moderate rates. Where labor has been wanted, it has been found in abundance at cheap rates, compared with what of necessaries and comforts of life could be purchased with the wages demanded. Two great elements of prosperity, therefore, have not been denied us. A third might be added—our soil—unequaled within the limits of any contiguous territory under one nation for its variety of products to feed and clothe a people, and in the amount of surplus to spare to feed less favored peoples. Therefore, with these facts in view, it seems that wise statesmanship at this session of Congress would dictate legislation ignoring the past, directing in proper channels these great elements of prosperity to any people.

#### The "Greenbacks."

The debt abroad is the only element that, with always a sound currency, can enter into our affairs to cause any continued depression in the industries and prosperity of our people. A great conflict for national existence made necessary, for temporary purposes, the raising of large sums of money from whatever source attainable in the wisdom of Congress, and I do not doubt their wisdom in the premises, regarding it a necessity of the times, to devise a system of national currency, which was proved to be impossible to keep on a par with the recognized currency of the civilized world. This begot a spirit of speculation, extravagance and luxury not required for the happiness or prosperity of a people, and involving, both directly and indirectly, foreign indebtedness. The currency, being of fluctuating value, and therefore unsafe to hold for legitimate transactions requiring money, became a subject of speculation in itself. These two causes, however, have involved us in a foreign indebtedness, contracted in good faith by borrower and lender, which should be paid in a certain time, and according to the bond agreed upon when the debt was contracted, in gold, or its equivalent. This good faith of the Government cannot be violated towards creditors without national disgrace. But our commerce should be encouraged, American ship building and the carrying capacity increased, foreign markets sought for the products of the soil and manufacturer, to the end that we may be able to pay these debts. Where a new market can be created for the sale of our products, either of the soil, the mine or the manufactory, a new means is discovered of utilitizing our idle capital and labor, to the advantage of the whole people. But, in my judgment, the first step towards accomplishing this object is to secure a currency good wherever civilization reigns, one which, when it becomes superabundant with our people, will find a market with some other—a currency which has as its basis the labor necessary to produce it, which will give to it its value. Gold and silver are now the recognized mediums of exchange the civilized world over, and to this we should return with the least practicable delay.

In view of the pledges of the American Congress, when our present legal tender system was adopted, there should be no delay, certainly no unnecessary delay, in fixing, by legislation, a method by which we will

#### Return to Specie.

To the accomplishment of this, I invite your special attention. I believe firmly there can be no prosperous and permanent revival of business and industries until a policy is adopted, with legislation to carry it out, looking to a return to a specie basis. It is easy to conceive that the debt and speculative classes may think it of value to them to make the so called money abundant until they can throw a portion of their burdens on others. But even these I believe would be disappointed in the result if a course should be pursued which will keep in doubt the value of the legal tender medium of exchange.

#### Protective Industry Needed.

A revival of protective industry is needed by all classes, and by none more than the holders of property, of whatever sort, with debts to liquidate for realization upon its sale. But admitting that these two classes of citizens are to be benefited by expansion, would it be honest to give it? Would not the general loss be too great to justify such relief? Would it not be just as honest and prudent to authorize each debtor to issue his own legal tenders to the extent of his liabilities? Rather than do this, would it not be safer, for fear of over-issues by unscrupulous creditors, to say that all debts and obligations are obliterated in the United States, and now we commence anew, each possessing all he has at the time free from incumbrance? These positions are too absurd to be entertained for a moment by thinking or honest people. Yet, every delay in preparation for final resumption partakes of this dishonesty, and is only less in the hope held out that a convenient time will at last arrive for the good work of redeeming our pledges to commence. It will never come, in my opinion, except by positive action by Congress or by national disasters, which will destroy, for a time at least, the credit of the individual and State at large. A sound currency might be reached by total bankruptcy and discredit of the integrity of the nation and individuals.

#### The Duty of Congress.

I believe it is the duty of Congress, at this session, to devise such legislation as will renew confidence, revive industries, start us on a career of prosperity to last for many years, and to save the credit of the nation and of the people. Steps toward the return to a specie basis are great requisites, to be devoutly sought for, and there are others which I may touch upon hereafter. A nation dealing in a currency below that of specie in value, labors under two great disadvantages: First, having no use for the world's acknowledged mediums of exchange, gold and silver, these are driven out of the country, because there is no demand for their use. Second, the medium of exchange in use, being of a fluctuating value, (for after all it is only worth just what it will purchase of gold and silver metals,) having an intrinsic value just in proportion to the honest labor it takes to produce them, a larger margin must be allowed for profit by the manufacturer and producer. It is months from the date of production to the date of realization. Interest upon capital must be charged, and the risk of fluctuation in the value of that which is to be received in payment added; hence high prices, acting as a protection to the foreign producer, who receives nothing in exchange for the products of his skill and labor except a currency good at a staple value the world over.

#### Upon Whom the Burden Falls.

It seems to me that nothing is clearer than that the greater part of the burden of existing prostration, for the want of a sound financial system, falls upon the working man, who must, after all, produce the wealth, and the salaried man, who superintends and conducts business. The burden falls upon them in two ways—by the deprivation of employment, and by the decreased purchasing power of their salaries. It is the duty of Congress to devise the method for correcting the evils which are acknowledged to exist, and not mine.

#### Necessary Requisites to a Return to Specie Payments.

But I will venture to suggest two or three things which seem to me as absolutely necessary to a return to specie payments. The first great requisite is a return to prosperity. The legal tender clause to the law authorizing the issue of currency by the national Government should be repealed, to take effect as to all contracts entered into after a day fixed in the repealing act, not to apply, however, to the payment of salaries by the Government or for other expenditures now provided by law to be paid in currency in the interval pending between the repeal and final resumption. Provision should be made by which the Secretary of the Treasury can obtain gold as it may become necessary from time to time from the date when specie redemption commences. To this might and should be added a revenue sufficiently in excess of the expenses to insure an accumulation of gold in the Treasury to sustain redemption. I commend this subject to your careful consideration, believing that a favorable solution is attainable, and that if reached by this Congress, that the present and future generations will ever gratefully remember it as their deliverance from thraldom of evil and disgrace. With resumption

#### Free Banking

may be authorized with safety, giving full protection to bill holders which they have under existing laws. Indeed, I would regard free banking as essential. It would give proper elasticity to the currencies. As more currency should be required for the transaction of legitimate business, new banks would be started, and in time banks would wind up their business when it was found that there was a superabundance of currency. The experience and judgment of the people can best decide just how much currency is required for the transaction of the business of the country. It is unsafe to leave the settlement of this question to Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury or the Executive. Congress should make the regulation under which banks may exist, but should not make banking a monopoly by limiting the amount of redeemable paper currency that shall be authorized. Such importance do I attach to this subject and so earnestly do I commend it to your attention that I give it prominence by introducing it at the beginning of this message.

#### Our Foreign Relations.

During the past year nothing has occurred to disturb the general friendly and cordial relations of the United States with other powers. The correspondence submitted herewith between this Government and its diplomatic representatives, as also with the representatives of other countries, shows a satisfactory condition of all questions between the United States and the most of these countries, and with few exceptions, to which reference is hereafter made, the absence of any points of difference to be adjusted.

#### The Convention with Belgium.

The notice directed by the resolution of Congress of June 17, 1874, to be given to terminate the convention of July the 17th, 1858, between the United States and Belgium, has been given. The treaty will accordingly terminate on the 1st day of July, 1875. This convention secured to certain Belgian vessels entering the ports of the United States exceptional privileges which are not accorded to our own vessels. Other features of the convention have proved satisfactory, and have tended to the cultivation of mutually beneficial commercial intercourse and friendly relations between the two countries. I hope that the negotiations which have been invited will result in the celebration of another treaty which may tend to the interest of both countries.

#### Our Relations with China

continue to be friendly. During the past year the fear of hostilities between China and Japan, growing out of the landing of an armed force upon the island of Formosa by the latter, has occasioned uneasiness. It is earnestly hoped, however, that the difficulties arising from this cause will be adjusted, and that the advance of civilization in these empires may not be retarded by a state of war. In consequence of the part taken by certain citizens of the United States, in this expedition, our representatives in those countries have been instructed to impress upon the Goverments of China and Japan the firm intention of this country to maintain strict neutrality in the event of hostilities, and to carefully prevent any infraction of law on the part of our citizens. In connection with this subject, I call the attention of Congress to a generally conceded fact that the great proportion of the Chinese immigrants who have come to our shores do not come voluntarily, to make their homes with us and their labor productive of general prosperity, but come under a contract with head men, who own them almost absolutely. In a worst form does this apply to Chinese women. Hardly a perceptible per centage of them perform any honorable labor, and they are brought for shameful purposes to the disgrace of the communities wherein settled, and the great demoralization of the youth of those localities. If this evil practice can be legislated against, it will be my pleasure as well as duty to enforce any regulation to secure so desirable an end.

#### Japanese Affairs.

It is hoped that negotiations between the Government of Japan and the treaty powers looking to the further opening of the Empire and to the removal of various restrictions upon trade and travel may soon produce the results desired, which cannot fail to inure to the benefit of all parties. Having on previous occasions submitted to the consideration of Congress the propriety of the release of the Japanese Government from the further payment of the indemnity under the Convention of October 22, 1864, and as no action had been taken thereon, it became my duty to regard the obligations of the Convention as in force, and as the other powers interested had received their proportion of the indemnity in full, the Minister of the United States in Japan has, in behalf of this Government, received the remainder of the amount due to the United States under the Convention of Simonasaki. I submit the propriety of applying the income of a part, if not of the whole, of this fund to the education in the Japanese language of a number of young men to be under obligations to serve the Government for a specified time as interpreters at the Legation and the Consulates in Japan. A limited number of Japanese youths might at the same time be educated in our own vernacular, and mutual benefits would result to both Governments. The importance of having our own citizens competent and familiar with the language of Japan and act as interpreters, and in other capacities connected with the Legation and Consulates in that country, cannot readily be overestimated.

#### Awards to Great Britain by the Mixed Commission.

The amount awarded to the Government of Great Britain by the mixed commission organized under the provisions of the treaty of Washington in settlement of claims of British subjects arising from acts committed between April 13, 1861, and April 9th, 1865, became payable under the terms of the treaty within the past year, and was paid upon the twenty-first day of September, 1874.

#### Claims of Aliens.

In this connection I renew my recommendation made at the opening of the last session of Congress, that a special court be created to hear and determine all claims of aliens against the United States arising from acts committed against their persons and property during the insurrection. It appears equitable that an opportunity should be offered to the citizens of other States to present their claims, as well as to those British subjects whose claims were not admissible under the late commission, to the early decision of some competent tribunal. To this end I recommend the necessary legislation to organize a court to dispose of all claims of aliens of the nature referred to in an equitable and satisfactory manner, and to relieve Congress and the Departments from the consideration of these questions.

#### Extending the Treaty of Washington.

The legislation necessary to extend to the colony of New Foundland certain articles of the treaty of Washington of the eighth day of May, 1874, having been had, a protocol to that effect was signed in behalf of the United States and of Great Britain on the twenty-eighth day of May last, and was duly proclaimed on the following day. A copy of the proclamation is submitted herewith.

#### The Northwestern Boundary.

A copy of the report of the Commission appointed under the Act of March 19, 1872, for surveying and marking the boundary between the United States and the British possessions from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains is herewith transmitted. I am happy to announce that the field work of the Commission has been completed and the entire line from the northwest corner of the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains has been run and marked upon the surface of the earth. It is believed that the amount remaining unexpended of the appropriation made at the last session of Congress will be sufficient to complete the office work. I recommend that the authority of Congress be given to the use of the unexpended balance of the appropriation in the completion of the work of the commission in making up and preparing the necessary maps.

#### Alabama Claims.

The court known as the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, created by an act of Congress of the last session, has organized and commenced its work, and it is to be hoped that the claims admissible under the provisions of the act may be speedily ascertained and paid.

#### Rights of Americans in Turkey.

It has been deemed advisable to exercise the discretion conferred upon the Executive at the last session by accepting the conditions required by the Government of Turkey for the privilege of allowing citizens of the United States to hold real estate in the former country, and by assenting to a certain change of jurisdiction of the Court in question. A copy of the proclamation on these subjects is herewith communicated.

There has been no material change in our relations with the independent States of this hemisphere which were formerly under the dominion of Spain.

#### Mexican Depredations on the Texas Frontier.

Marauding on the frontiers between Mexico and Texas still frequently takes place, despite the vigilance of the civil and military authorities in that quarter. The difficulty of checking such trespasses along the course of a river of such length as the Rio Grande, and so often fordable, is obvious. It is hoped that the efforts of the Government will be seconded by those of Mexico to the effectual suppression of the acts of wrong.

#### American and Mexican Joint Claims.

From a report upon the condition of the business before the American and Mexican Joint Claims Commission, made by the agent on the part of the United States, and dated October 28, 1874, it appears that of the 1,017 claims filed on the part of citizens of the United States, 483 had been finally decided and 73 were in the hands of the umpire, leaving 462 to be disposed of; and of the 998 claims filed against the United States, 729 had been finally decided, one was before the umpire and 271 remained to be disposed of. Since the date of such report, other claims have been disposed of, reducing somewhat the number still pending, and others have been passed upon by the arbitrators. It has become apparent, in view of these figures, and of the fact that the work devolving on the umpire is particularly laborious, that the commission would be unable to dispose of the entire number of claims pending prior to the first day of February, 1875, the date fixed for its expiration. Negotiations are pending looking to the securing of the results of the decisions which have been reached, and to a further extension of the commission for a limited time, which it is confidently hoped will suffice to bring all the business now before it to a final close.

#### The Strife in the Argentine Republic

is to be deplored, both on account of the parties thereto and from the probable effects on the interests of those engaged in the trade to that quarter, of whom the United States are among the principal. As yet, so far as I am aware, there has been no violation of our neutrality rights, which, as well as our duties in that respect, it shall be my endeavor to maintain and observe.

#### The Venezuela Award.

It is with regret I announce that no further payment has been received from the Government of Venezuela on account of the awards in favor of citizens of the United States. Hopes have been entertained that if that republic could escape both foreign and civil war for a few years, its great national resources would enable it to honor its obligations. Though it is now understood to be at peace with other countries, a serious insurrection is reported to be in progress in an important region of that republic. This may be taken advantage of as another reason to delay the payment of the dues of our citizens.

#### The Rebellion in Cuba.

The deplorable strife in Cuba continues without any marked change in the relative advantages of the contending forces. The insurrection continues, but Spain has gained no superiority. Six years of strife give the insurrection a significance which cannot be denied. Its duration and the tenacity of its advance, together with the absence of manifested power of suppression on the part of Spain, cannot be controverted, and may make some positive steps on the part of other powers a matter of self necessity.

#### Our Relations with Spain.

I had confidently hoped at this time to be able to announce the arrangement of some of the important questions between this Government and that of Spain, but the negotiations have been protracted. The unhappy intestine dissensions of Spain command our profound sympathy, and must be accepted as perhaps a cause of some delay. An early settlement in part at least of the question between the Governments is hoped. In the meantime, awaiting the results of immediately pending negotiations, I defer a further and fuller communication on the subject of the relations of this country and Spain.

#### The Question of Expatriation and Nationality.

I have again to call the attention of Congress to the unsatisfactory condition of the existing laws with reference to expatriation and the election of nationality. Formerly, amid conflicting opinions and decisions, it was difficult to exactly determine how far the doctrine of perpetual allegiance was applicable to citizens of the United States. Congress, by the act of the 27th of July, 1868, asserted the abstract right of expatriation as a fundamental principle of this Government, notwithstanding which assertion and the necessity of formal application of the principle, no legislation has been had defining what acts or formalities shall work expatriation or when a citizen shall be deemed to have renounced or to have lost his citizenship. The importance of such definition is obvious. The representatives of the United States in foreign countries are continually called upon to lend their aid and the protection of the United States to persons concerning the good faith or the reality of whose citizenship there is at least a question. In some cases the provisions of the treaties furnish some guide. In others persons are claiming the benefit of citizenship while living in a foreign country, contributing in no manner to the performance of the duties of a citizen of the United States, and without intention at any time to return and undertake those duties, to use the claims of citizenship of the United States simply as a shield from the performance of the obligations of a citizen elsewhere. The status of children born of American parents residing in a foreign country, of American women who have been married to aliens, of American citizens residing abroad, where such question is not regulated by treaty, are all questions of frequent difficulty and discussion. Legislation on these and similar questions, and particularly defining when and under what circumstances expatriation can be accomplished or to be presumed, is especially needed. In this connection I earnestly call the attention of Congress to the difficulties arising from fraudulent naturalization. The United States wisely, freely and liberally offers its citizenship to all who may come in good faith to reside within its limits, on their complying with certain prescribed, reasonable and simple formalities and conditions. Among the highest duties of the Government is that to afford warm, efficient and equal protection to all its citizens, whether native born or naturalized. Care should be taken that a right carrying with it such support from the Government should not be fraudulently obtained, and should be best owed only upon full proof of a compliance with the law; and yet there are frequent instances of illegal and fraudulent naturalization and of the unauthorized use of certificates thus improperly obtained. In some cases the fraudulent character of the naturalization has appeared upon the face of the certificate itself. In others an examination discloses that the holder had not complied with the law, and in others certificates have been obtained where the persons holding them not only were not entitled to be naturalized, but had not even been within the United States at the time of the pretended naturalization. Instances of each of these classes of fraud are discovered at our legations where the certificates of naturalization are presented, either for the purpose of obtaining passports or in demanding the protection of the legation. When the fraud is apparent on the face of the certificates, they are taken up by the representatives of the Government and forwarded to the Department of State. But even the record of the port in which the fraudulent naturalization occurred remains, and duplicate certificates are readily obtainable upon the presentation of these for the issue of passports or in demanding the protection of the Government. The fraud sometimes escapes notice, and such certificates are not infrequently used in the transaction of business, and the deception and injury of innocent parties. Without placing any additional obstacles in the way of the obtainment of citizenship by the worthy and well-intentioned foreigner who comes in good faith to cast his lot with ours, I earnestly recommend further legislation to punish fraudulent naturalization to secure the ready cancellation of the record of every naturalization made in fraud.

#### Treaties With Foreign Powers.

Since my last annual message the exchange has been made of the ratification of treaties of extradition with Belgium, Ecuador, Peru and Salvador; also, of a treaty of commerce and navigation with Peru, and one of commerce and consular privileges with Salvador, all of which have been duly proclaimed, as has also a declaration with Russia with reference to trade marks.

#### The National Treasury.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which is made directly to Congress, and forms no part of this message, will show the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the last fiscal year, the amount received from each source of revenue and the amount paid out for each of the departments of the Government. It will be observed from this report that the amount of receipts over expenditures has been but $2,444,882 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and that for the current fiscal year he estimated that the receipts over expenditures will not much exeed nine millions of dollars. In view of the large national debt existing and the obligation to add 1 per cent. per annum to the sinking funding, a sum

[*Continued on Fourth Page*]

A BLIND MAN, on his way from Pittsburgh to Scranton, stopped at Johnstown on Friday and succeeded in creating something of a sensation by his performances on the violin.

THE police made a raid on the house of one Shoop, a burglar at Sunbury, on Friday, and secured a large lot of "stuff."

# SECOND EDITION.

## FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

### (SECOND SESSION.)

### Both Houses in Working Order.

### A Bill Introduced to Revise the Collection of Customs Duties.

### Anxiety to Repeal the "Press Gag Law."

### Appropriation Bills Reported.

WASHINGTON, December 7, 1874.

#### SENATE.

The Senate was called to order promptly at noon by Vice President Wilson. Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chaplain, in the opening prayer, returned thanks to Divine Providence for the many blessings bestowed upon our nation, and said: "We acknowledge our chastisements and pray we may be corrected through them. We beseech Thee to show Thy favor upon this people and help the Government in its great responsibility, and help the Congress of the United States. May the candle of the Lord light them through every difficulty."

Vice President Wilson then took the chair.

#### Ready for Business.

Mr. ANTHONY, from Rhode Island, offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Senate to inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and the Senate was ready to proceed to business. Agreed to.

He also submitted an order providing that the hour of meeting of the Senate should be daily at twelve o'clock, until otherwise ordered. Agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING offered a resolution providing for the appointment of two members of the Senate to join the committee on the part of the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House of Congress had assembled, and were ready to receive any communication he may desire to make. Agreed to, and the chair appointed Messrs. Conkling and Thurman the committee on the part of the Senate.

#### District of Columbia Affairs.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.), from the Joint Select Committee appointed at the last session to frame a government for the District of Columbia, submitted a written report, accompanied by sundry statutes. It provides for placing the District under a board of three regents to be appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, and who shall themselves appoint subordinate boards of health, police, &c., the powers of all being minutely defined. The people are to elect three members of the Board of Education. All expenditures are to be controlled by Congress. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

#### Election Certificates.

The Chair laid before the Senate certificates of election of George F. Edmunds, United States Senator from Vermont, and of Wm. W. Eaton, of Connecticut, for the term commencing on March 4, 1875.

#### Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced and ordered to be printed and lie on the table until the appointment of standing committees:

By Mr. SHERMAN—A bill for the revision of the law for the collection of customs duties. It provides for a commission of seven persons, to be constituted as follows: One member of the Senate, to be designated by the President of the Senate; two members elect of the next House of Representatives, to be designated by the Speaker of the present House, and two officers in the customs service, and two citizens familiar with the customs laws, to be appointed by the President. The commission is to terminate on the first Monday in December, 1875, and in the meantime shall report to Congress, through the Secretary of the Treasury, a revision of all customs laws, together with such facts as they can elicit by examination and inquiry pertaining to the trade, industry, commerce and taxation of the country, with a view to making changes of the rates and classification and modes of collecting duties, in order to promote the public interests. The commissioners are also to report as to the relations of foreign trade to domestic industry, and the mutual adjustment of customs and excessive systems of taxation, with a view to securing the requisite revenue with the least inconvenience to the development of the resources of the country, and also as to the manner in which customs officers perform their duties. In order to conduct this investigation, the commissioners are empowered to examine books, papers and accounts of any customs officer, and to administer oaths. The members of the commission are allowed their necessary traveling expenses, but are not to receive any compensation.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to provide that homestead and pre-emption settlers in Kansas shall be allowed one year's absence from their lands ravaged by grasshoppers, without the loss of their rights.

Mr. HITCHCOCK introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for the purchase of food to be issued to the starving sufferers from the ravages of grasshoppers on the western frontiers. The bill also directs the issue of disused army clothing to relieve the extreme wants of those destitute sufferers.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill to protect persons of foreign birth against forcible restraint or involuntary servitude.

#### Abolishing a Judicial District.

The Senate took a recess, and on reassembling, at one o'clock, Mr. WRIGHT gave notice that on Wednesday next he would ask the Senate to proceed with the consideration of the bill to abolish the western judicial district of Arkansas, which he reported last session from the Judiciary Committee.

#### The Disturbances in the Indian Territory.

Mr. INGALLS submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the recent disturbances in the Indian Territory, and to report to the Senate what measures are necessary for the protection of life, liberty, and property and the preservation of law and order in that region, and whether the best interests of civilization do not demand the immediate establishment of Courts of the United States in said Territory, as provided by the treaties of 1866. Laid on the table until the appointment of a committee.

#### The President's Message.

The Senate took another recess, and upon reassembling Mr. CONKLING, from the committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that that duty had been discharged, and that the President would soon communicate with the two Houses in writing.

At 1:35 Gen. Babcock delivered the President's message, and it was read. The reading of the message was concluded at 2:40 P. M.

Mr. CARPENTER moved that it be laid on the table and printed, together with the accompanying documents. Agreed to.

The Chair laid before the Senate the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, Department of Justice and Comptroller of Currency, which were ordered laid on the table and printed.

Adjourned.

#### HOUSE.

The hour preceding the opening of the session was spent by members in greetings, handshaking and expressions of regret or rejoicing over the results of the recent elections. The galleries were crowded and the corridors almost impassible. At noon the proceedings were formally opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Mr. Butler, who prayed, among other things, for the purification and increased power of the great engine, the Press.

#### Calling the Roll.

The Clerk then called the roll, which showed present 238 of the 301 members constituting the House. Four new members—Schell and Chittenden, of New York, Carpenter, of South Carolina, and French, of Ohio,—had the oath administered.

#### Ready for Business.

Resolutions were offered by Messrs. GARFIELD and DAWES to notify the Senate that the House was in session, and for the appointment of a joint committee to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was prepared to receive any communication he desired to make. Messrs. Dawes, Hale, Nye and Beck were appointed such committee on the part of the House.

#### Anxiety to Repeal the "Press Gag Law."

Mr. PHELPS asked unanimous consent for introducing and the immediate consideration of a bill to repeal the law known as the "Press Gag Law."

Mr. HOAR (Mass.) asked whether it was the custom to transact business before the reception of the President's message.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass)—Oh, yes.

The Speaker—The usage is not to transact business after the committee is appointed to wait upon the President, until the President has been heard from.

Mr. COX—Let the bill be read, and perhaps there will be no objection.

The bill was read. It amends the second section of the act of 1874, by providing that the provisions of the thirty-third section of the judiciary act of 1789 shall apply in all cases, except in action of libel and slander, in the Courts created by the act of Congress, in the District of Columbia.

Mr. HALE (N. Y.)—I object, unless the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House, at 12:35, took a recess of half an hour. The recess was further extended for half an hour, and at the end of that time the President's message was received and read to the House by the Clerk. The reading of the message was concluded at 2:45. It was ordered to be printed.

#### Bills Reported.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday next week.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, from the same committee, reported the Naval Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next week.

Mr. WHEELER, from the same committee, reported the Army Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Thursday next week.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, from the same committee, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Friday next week.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, from the same committee, reported the Fortification bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday, the 22d of December.

The amount appropriated by the several bills is as follows: Legislative bill, $19,653,434; Navy, $16,976,006; Army, $27,701,500; Indians, $4,861,507; Fortifications, $850,000.

Mr. TYNER, from the same committee, reported a bill appropriating thirty thousand dollars for the purchase of scales for the use of the Postoffice Department in executing the law requiring the prepayment of postage on newspapers.

#### Amending the Postal Law.

Mr. COX wanted to offer an amendment exempting from the operation of the law cases where subscriptions were taken prior to the 1st of January, 1875, and allowing postage in those cases to be paid at place of destination.

Mr. TYNER declined to allow the amendment to be offered or spoken on by Mr. Cox.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. COX thereupon introduced a bill to carry out the object indicated by him. Referred.

#### The "Press Gag Law."

Mr. PHELPS gave notice that he would next Monday, if he got the floor, move to suspend the rules and pass the bill which he sought to introduce and pass to-day to repeal the "press gag law."

Adjourned.

## WAR IN VICKSBURG.

### Battles Between Negroes and White Men.

### A Large Number Killed and Wounded.

VICKSBURG, Miss., December 7.—There has been for some time trouble brewing between the Taxpayers' Association and citizens and the county officials. The Sheriff was acting without legal bond, and the Board of Supervisors refused to order a new one, though the time for paying the taxes had arrived. Two or three other officials were under indictment for forgery and embezzlement, and the citizens, despairing of any relief from partisan courts, last Wednesday held a meeting, and in a body proceeded to the Court House to demand the resignation of the Sheriff, Chancery Clerk, Treasurer and Coroner. All fled except Sheriff Crosby (a negro), and he signed his resignation on Saturday. A card appeared on the streets signed by Crosby, calling on all the citizens of Warren county, Republicans, white and black, to come to his aid and support him in his position. Crosby publicly and through the papers denied the authorship of the card.

#### Meeting of Armed Forces.

Yet this morning armed bodies of negroes appeared advancing on the city from six different roads. The alarm was sounded about 9 o'clock, and citizens gathered *en masse*, armed immediately, and advanced to meet the negroes on the Baldwin's ferry road. The negroes were met just outside City Grove street, about two hundred strong.

#### The Battle Commenced.

The commander of the citizens warned the negroes to disperse, but they refused, and immediately firing commenced down both sides. The negroes retreated about a mile, and again made a stand in the old breastworks—a house—but were soon routed.

#### The Casualties.

The loss in this engagement was one citizen (Oliver Brown killed, and about twelve or fifteen negroes killed, several wounded and about twenty prisoners.

#### Another Battle.

On the Hall's fery road about 250 negroes were found and routed after a short engagement, with several killed and wounded.

Andrew Owens, a negro who commanded the negroes on the Baldwin's ferry road, was captured and committed to jail.

The citizens are still under arms, and the roads picketed. The excitement is subsiding. The town negroes took no part in the difficulty whatever.

## PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

### Meeting of Select Council Yesterday—Clearing the Desk of Unfinished Business.

A meeting of the Select branch of Pittsburgh Councils was held Monday afternoon, December 7, 1874.

*SELECT COUNCIL.*

A. H. GROSS....................President.
E. S. MORROW....................Clerk.

At twenty minutes past two o'clock this branch was called to order by Clerk Morrow.

*Present*—Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Anderson, Atkinson, Atterbury, Bissell, Braun, Breed, Brown, Bates, Burgwin, Chislett, Clark, Dannells, Dietrich, Dorrington, Doyle, Eitemiller, Elder, Foster, Goldthorpe, Harrison, Herron, Holliday, Howard, House, Hunter, Jones, Liddell, Lloyd, Littell, Macfarlane, Marshal, Mitchell, Meyer, Murray, Musgrave, J. Guy McCandless, McClurg, McFarland, McMasters, McMahon, Negley, O'Neil, Rafferty, Scully, Shipton, Watson, and President Gross.

*Absent* — Messrs. Benj. Darlington, H. Darlington, Fetterman, Fox, Froelich, Haines, Kernan, Keebler, Kestner, Knapp, Lally, A. G. McCandless, McCune, Moore, Rayburn, Scheck, Spahr and Smith.

The minutes of the meeting of November 30, were read and approved.

The Chair stated that in accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting, the regular order would be suspended, and the unfinished business from C. C., first be disposed of.

The chair then presented the following business which was disposed of as noted: Ordinance for relocation Southern avenue. C. C., June 15, passed S. C. December 7, passed finally over. Ordinance locating Coal street. C. C. passed, S. C. laid over. Ordinance for opening of Washington street, South Side. C. C. passed, S. C. laid Ordinance for opening of Virginia avenue. C. C. passed S. C. laid over. Ordinance for opening of St. Clair street, South Side. C. C. passed, S. C. laid over. Ordinance for opening of Cowan street, South Side; C. C. passed, S. C. passed. Ordinance for opening of Grand avenue; C. C. passed, S. C. passed. Ordinance for opening and widening of Summer street, South Side; C. C. passed, S. C. laid over. Ordinance for widening of Ann street from Magee to Stevenson street; C. C. passed, S. C. passed. Ordinance amending an ordinance for the opening of Liberty avenue; C. C. passed, S. C. passed. Ordinance in relation to the services and salary of the Mayor's Clerk; C. C. passed, S. C. indefinitely postponed. Ordinance designating a portion of the old turnpike road, between Temperanceville and Noblestown as Madison avenue, so far as it lies within the city limits. C. C. passed. S. C. passed.

Report of viewers on grading of Wilson's avenue. C. C. approved. S. C. concurred. Ordinance establishing line of Colwell street. C. C. Passed. S. C. passed.

Mr. JONES by permission at this juncture offered a resolution for the erection of fire plugs and the turning on of water in the Eighteenth ward. Referred.

Ordinance granting Byers, McCullough & Co. right to erect weigh scales on Birmingham street. C. C. passed; S. C. concurred. Ordinance for establishing grade on Stanton avenue; C. C. passed, S. C. passed. Ordinance establishing the grade of Ridge street; C. C. passed, S. C. passed. Ordinance granting W. C. and J. M. Taylor the right to erect a weigh scales on Walnut street, Thirty-sixth ward. C. C. passed; S. C. passed. Ordinance re-locating intersection of McCandless and Stanton avenues. C. C. passed; S. C. passed.

Ordinance changing name of Jumonville street in Ruch's plan of lots, from Devilliers to Reed streets. C. C. passed; S. C. passed.

Report of viewers on Exchange alley sewer. Report on Fifth avenue from Jumonville street to Penn avenue. Report on improvement of Coral and Rebecca streets. C. C. approved; S. C. concurred. Ordinance for grading and paving of Wharton street. C. C. passed; S. C. laid over. Ordinance widening Fisk street, between Penn avenue and Butler street, to a width of forty feet; C. C. passed. S. C. passed. Communication from the Board of Viewers in the matter of the assessment for the Watson street sewer. There had been a remonstrance against the assessment, when the Viewers had gone over the ground again, but could find no reason for any change. C. C. received and filed. S. C. concurred. Report of Viewers on grading of Thirty-eighth street; C. C. passed, S. C. concurred. Resolution relative to payment of taxes by the South Side to pay any deficiency existing before consolidation. C, C., passed. S. C., concurred. Ordinance establishing the grade of Butler street; C. C., passed, S. C., indefinitely postponed. Ordinance repealing an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Linden street; C. C., passed, S. C., passed. Resolution for payment of $60 to A. M. Martin for taking testimony in an investigation under the authority of the Police Committee. C. C., finally passed; S. C., concurred. Ordinance granting J. McEnulty & Co., right to erect a coal siding on Manor street; C. C. passed; S. C. passed. Ordinance establishing the grade of Lang avenue; C. C. passed; S. C. passed. Resolution inquiring what property holders on Webster avenue, above Fulton street, are encroaching on the sidewalk; C. C. passed; S. C. concurred. Ordinance for grading and paving of Edwards alley; C. C. passed; S. C. passed. Ordinance amending that portion of the city code with reference to the police, so as to prevent all dismissals from the force, except by the permission of the Police Committee; C. C. passed, S. C. indefinitely postponed. Ordinance for construction of a twenty inch sewer on Fifth avenue from Jumonville street; C. C. passed, S. C. indefinitely postponed. Ordinance for sewer on the street not named, leading from Butler street to the Sharpsburg bridge; C. C. passed, S. C. referred back to the Street Committee. Ordinance establishing the grade of Long avenue; C. C. passed, S. C. passed. Ordinance establisoing the grade of Boston street; C. C. passed, S. C. passed. Ordinance for opening Cliff street, from Cassett to Ledlie streets; C. C. passed, S. C. concurred. Ordinance repealing an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Grandview avenue; C. C. passed; S. C., after some discussion, indefinitely postponed.

Mr. GOLDTHORPE, by permission, offered a resolution instructing the City Attorney to file the bond of the city in the matter of the opening of Grandview avenue.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

Mr. HOLLIDAY moved the passage of the resolution. Lost.

Mr. BRAUN, resolution authorizing a warrant for refunding of overpaid taxes, as approved by the Finance Committee. The resolution was offered to correct a clerical error. Passed.

Mr. BATES, petition for damages caused by grading of Washington avenue. Referred.

Mr. RAFFERTY, a remonstrance against the improvement of Grandview avenue. Referred.

Mr. HERRON offered the report of the Road Committee with ordinances that were ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUNTER, petition for abatement of business tax. Referred.

Mr. LIDDELL, petition for gas lamps. Referred.

Mr. O'NEILL, petition for the opening of Devilier's and Jumonville streets. Referred.

Adjourned.

## THE STRIKING PUDDLERS.

### The Manufacturers Who Have and Who are About to Shut Down—Puddlers' Statement of Prices and Wages.

A comparatively small number of the puddling furnaces in Pittsburgh were in operation yesterday, the manufacturers and employes being equally convinced that they are right, and determined to concede nothing to the opposition. All the mills have not yet closed, but a well known manufacturer told our reporter last night that it was only a question of a few days, as they are running merely for the purpose of finishing some orders they have on hand, and that when the work is done they will shut down. Among the firms that have suspended operations are the following:

Messrs. J. Painter & Sons have issued a circular informing their patrons that they will be able to fill orders for two months at least from the stock of muck-bar now on hand. Their furnaces, fifty-two in all, are out and will remain so until further arrangements are made. This throws two hundred and eight puddlers and helpers out of employment, besides the miners and handlers of six thousand bushels of coal and a number of laborers.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips continue to run their upper mill for the benefit of a large number of boys who are the only supports of their families, but their furnaces in the mills in Allegheny have stopped, throwing four hundred and fifty men out of work, exclusive of the coal miners.

The Clinton and Millvale mills of Graff, Bennett & Co., have stopped puddling, and four hundred men are out of work. They have "muck-bar" enough to run for some time.

Seventy-two furnaces of the American Iron Works are idle, and four hundred men out of employment, representing fifteen hundred persons without the means of support.

The remaining firms that have or are about to close, with the number of furnaces and men idle may be briefly stated as follows:

Reese, Graff & Wood, twenty-five furnaces and two hundred men.

Lloyd & Sons, twenty-three furnaces and one hundred and fifty men.

McChess, Smyth & Co., twenty furnaces and eighty men.

Sligo mills, thirty-six puddlers and the same number of helpers.

Singer, Nimick & Co., ten men.

Brown & Co., one hundred men now and four hundred or five hundred in case the entire establishment stops.

Zug & Co., three hundred men.

Shoenberger & Co., twenty-nine furnaces and between four and five hundred men.

Wilson, Leggatt & Co., fifteen furnaces and between one hundred and fifty and two hundred men.

Byers & McCullough, fifty puddlers and four hundred other hands. Will probably shut down next Saturday.

Moorhead & Co., twenty-two puddlers, who are yet working at old rates. Will close to-morrow.

Everson, McCrum & Co., sixteen puddlers and two hundred and fifty hands. They expect to run until spring.

Concerning the Keystone Iron Works of Messrs. Glass, Neely & Co., an evening paper commits an error in saying they employ only nineteen puddlers and one hundred and fifty workmen. They have nineteen puddling furnaces, one scrap furnace, and gave employment to two hundred and sixty hands. They closed their puddling department on Saturday last, and have on hand a sufficient quantity of "muck-bar" to run their mill four months.

W. D. Wood & Co., McKeesport, seven furnaces, closed yesterday.

Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., twenty-three furnaces and ninety-two men. This firm, it is said, yesterday morning refused an eastern order for 700 tons.

Lyon, Shorb & Co. have quit the business and sold out to Messrs. Phillips, Nimick & Co., and have muck iron in stock sufficient to enable them to run a considerable time without the discharged puddlers.

Dilworth, Porter & Co., fifty men.

Pittsburgh Forge & Iron Co., nearly one hundred men.

Twenty-three puddling furnaces of the Pittsburgh Bolt Co. have been idle for a week on account of having on hand a sufficient stock to supply orders.

The puddlers submit, for the comparison of the public, the following schedule of the prices of iron and the wages of puddlers in 1870 and in 1874.

1870.

| | |
|---|---|
| Metal quoted | $45 to $55 |
| Puddlers received per ton (May) | $6 25 |
| Reduced in June to | 6 00 |
| Laboring mill-hands per day | 1 75 |

Heaters then 35 per cent., which is more than is paid at present.

Coal then two cents per bushel more than now.

Coal rates of manufactured iron in May, 1870, 3.25; June, 3 cents.

1874.

| | |
|---|---|
| Metal quoted at | $25 to $30 |
| Puddler's pay | $6 |
| Laborer's wages | $1,25 to $1,35 |
| Heaters | a trifle less than in '70 |
| Card rates now | 3 cents |

All these figures they say, go to show that the manufacturers can better afford to pay $6 for puddling now than they could in 1870. They say they are willing to come down as low as iron may drop, but at the old proportion to card rates.

## THE COURTS.

### YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

#### United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

A. Ortleib & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of assignee for injunction presented and order made for hearing on the 17th inst., and in the meantime restraining Catharine Stahl from performing certain acts sought to be enjoined.

John Horn, bankrupt. Petition of Allemanaia Insurance Co., presented and Company allowed to proceed on its mortgage.

James Watson, Indiana county, in bankruptcy. Rule to show cause, &c. Argument adjourned till 8th inst.

Zeigler, Barker & Co., Westmoreland county, bankrupts. Hearing on the rule on the Sheriff of Westmoreland, &c. Adjourned till 15th inst.

Thos. Conway, of Tidioute. Petition for voluntary adjudication in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Woodruff.

John Barry, Pittsburgh, also filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper.

Chas. Ochs, Lurzerne, bankrupt. Appointment of Leopold Schimpff as assignee was approved.

Newell Pier, bankrupt, Erie. Assignees report presented and ordered to be filed subject to exceptions within ten days.

Geo. W. Rockwell, bankrupt, Erie county. First account of assignee Woodruff presented and filed.

#### District Court.

(*Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.*)

In the case of Eliza C. Reimenschneider vs. John M. Kinerem the jury returned for the plaintiff for fifty dollars.

In the equity proceeding of the Uniondale Cemetery Company vs. James Orr, et al., a preliminary injunction was granted.

The ejectment suit of Montooth et al. is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of the city of Allegheny vs. James Wilson, an action to recover the assessment on a lot for the expense of grading a portion of the Perrysville road, is on trial before Judge White. The claim is $900.90.

In the case of McKean vs. Elkins, Bly & Co., the defendant's cousel moved the Court in arrest of judgment and for a new trial and filed their reasons therefor.

Mellon Bros. vs. Chess & Snowden; action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs for $518.51.

*Trial List for To-day.*

Dickey vs. Lean et al.
Helper vs. Bowersmith.
Stevenson's Sons & Co. vs. Gibson.
Kober et al. vs. Sloan.
Negley vs. Fleming.
Buckrell & Co. vs. Musray et al.
Thompson Bros. vs. Curry & Austin.
Riddle vs. Tyner & Lundy.
Byer vs. Scheurman.
Kafer vs. Howard.
Schrecker & Schuman vs. Faas.
McBride et ux vs. Lane.
Hatch et ux. vs. Graner.
Milligan et ux. vs. Dickson, Stewart & Co.
Lightner & Co. vs. Schwerd.

#### Common Pleas Court.

(*Before Judge Stowe.*)

The appeal of Wm. M. Darlington and wife from the award of the Viewers appointed by this Court to appraise property condemned for Government buildings, is being tried by the jury.

On petition of James Dalzell, Ettie May Sayers was allowed to assume the name of Ettie May Dalzell, and have all the rights of a child and heir of James Dalzell.

*Trial List for To-day.*

Phillips vs. Gray & Frank.
Boatman's Fire and Marine Insurance Company vs. Brennen et al.
Gwinner for use vs. City of Allegheny.
Halderman & Co. vs. Hartupee & Co.
Stewart & Co. vs. Porter et al.
Muller vs. Nation Trust Company.
Pennzell vs. Kluppell.
Ecker & Sons vs. Jones, admistrator (2).
Canfield vs. Wallace et al.
Koerner & Co. vs. Gordon.
Ross, administrator, vs. Arnold.
Weiderhold, receiver, vs. Norton.
Johnston vs. Hamilton et al.
Scott vs. Arthurs.

#### Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Collier.*)

Commonwealth vs. F. J. Langraff indicted for felonious assault on Fred. Simpes. Verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. James McKeown and Wm. J. Thompson, indicted for selling liquor without a license, on oath of Samuel Bowden. It appearing that a mistake had been made, a *nolle prosequi* was allowed.

Commonwealth vs. Alice Ebbert, indicted on oath of Mary M. Ford for keeping a bawdy house and keeping a disorderly house. *Nolle prosequi* allowed on agreement to abate the nuisance and payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. H. B. Lyons, indicted for misdemeanor in office, on oath of Geo. J. Musbaugh. *Nolle prosequi* allowed on payment of costs by the prosecutor.

Commonwealth vs. Francis Lynch, indicted on oath of George Smith for assault and battery. *Nolle prosequi* allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

J. M. James is on trial for perjury, on oath of Mr. Burkhart. The defendant is one of the parties who some time ago made an information against a number of tobacco sellers for selling on Sunday.

*Trial List for To-day.*

Commonwealth vs.

Robert Fife,
James Cauley, (3)
Jno. Farrel et al.,
M. Williams,
John Werner,
And'w Patterson,
Herman Miller,
David Auday,
Jno. Blaney,
P. F. Cullen,
C. Geib,
John Ferris,
Jas. H. Robertson,
John A. Greiner,
Akins Storg,
John Hulehan,
Geo. Brower,
S. G. Barnes,
Charles Metz,
Hugh Atkinson,
John Giles,
Martin Ehrman,
John Jacobs,
Michael McKenna,
M. L. Malone,
Frank Morris,
James Lacey,
Owen O'Donnell,
Thos. Renauf, (2)
George Grow,
C. Hauge,
Geo. Heagley,
Levi Boyd,
John Haber,
W. W. Knox.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHITMORE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in COUNTRY PRODUCE, CARBON OIL, &c. Agents for Dr. NEWLAND'S MILD BOTANIC BITTERS. 46 NINTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. de8:k18

DISSOLUTION—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the partnership heretofore existing between OESTERLING & GEISZ, in the Carpenter and Contracting business was dissolved on the 16th of November, 1874. The business of the firm will be settled by Philip Oesterling, at the old place, corner of Juniata and Manhattan streets, Allegheny City.

PHILIP OESTERLING,
CASPER GEISZ.
de8:k19

REMOVAL OF J. M. HARTFORD'S Wholesale Auction House.

Having leased the large warehouse, No. 109 Wood street, formerly occupied by Jos. Plummer, and have removed my large stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans and Rubbers, I will continue to hold regular Auction Sales of Boots and Shoes every MONDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, to the trade, and DRY GOODS and Notions on WEDNESDAY of each week at the same hour. Liberal advances made on every kind of merchandise.

J. M. HARDFORD,
Wholesale Auctioneer, No. 109 Wood St.
Branch office, No. 23 South street, Boston, Mass.
de8:k20

Ho! Ye Brick Manufacturers!

Who are fifty years behind the age, you are cordially invited to examine the

Wingard's Calorific Kiln

For burning Brick and all kinds of Wares. It is now burning on Preble avenue, near the P. & C. R. R., Ninth ward, Allegheny. No coal or wood is used in burning this Kiln, the poorest coal slack only being used, producing more satisfactory results. No waste in arches, saving from one to three days' time in burning; attend with little or no labor, saving $300 in fuel and labor in burning one Kiln.

Having bought the exclusive right of Allegheny county, I will sell yard rights for the saving in fuel and labor of one year's burning, or on small royalty.

JOHN HUCKESTINE.
de8:k16

☞ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under, the several heads of "WANTS," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A PARTNER—A FORtunate man will be he who has from $8,000 to $10,000 to command to invest in a safe business, not subject to fluctuations, which will increase a cent to dollars. For particulars address SAFETY, this office. de8:k17

WANTED—PURCHASERS FOR SIX PER CENT. School and Municipal Bonds.

INVESTORS desiring full information concerning these and other securities, are invited to call on LUTHER S. KAUFMANN, Stock and Bond Broker, 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Letters of inquiry from parties residing out of the city, will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

TO-LET.

TO LET—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS ON Elmsworth avenue, East Liberty, within three minutes' walk of Roup's Station. Gas throughout, ash pits, &c., also well of good water in back yard. Immediate possession.

R. DICKEY & CO.,
80 Water street.
no28-j20

TO-LET.—A TWO STORY BRICK Dwelling House in a central location, No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. Possession given immediately. For terms of rent apply to A. D. SMITH, at Iron City National Bank, or at his residence, No. 17 Park street, Allegheny City.

TO LET.

In Diamond Savings Pank Building, corner Fifth avenue, Liberty and Union streets:
One Fine Store Room, No. 1 Fifth avenue.
One Basement, under store.
One Basement under Bank; large, with good light and fire proof vault. Enquire at the
no28:j18 DIAMOND SAVINGS BANK.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ENGINES.—ONE 12x24 and one 10x20 inch stroke. Engines entirely new. Will be sold at a bargain. Also, repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. HENRY FARNAN, 96 Lacock street, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ENGINES from 5 to 80 horse power, 30 Double Flued Boilers, one pair 20 feet by 38 inches, nearly new.

JAMES HILL & CO.,
Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.,
Allegheny City.

FOR SALE.

LEATHER BELTING, HOSE AND RUBBER GOODS, At THORP & DUNN, No. 14 Market St.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING, with store room attached, situate east side of Railroad, near depot. ONE TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING, situate on Second street. Also, a BRICK DWELLING on Fourth street, two stories. Will be sold cheap by

E. PATTERSON.
WEST NEWTON, Nov. 27, 1874. de5-j57

ROBINSON BROTHERS
BANKERS,
NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

Offer sale the following first-class Securities:
25,000 8 PER CENT. WARD SCHOOL BONDS.
50,000 7 PER CENT. PITTSBURGH STREET BONDS.
50 SHARES CITIZENS NAT. BANK.
6,000 PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Wanted—
50 SHARES EXCHANGE NAT. BANK.
Will buy—2,000 PITTSBURGH 5'S.
5,000 PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN 7'S.

Parties desiring to buy or sell good securities are invited to call on us.

MEETINGS.

☞ATTENTION! REPUBLICANS!—The Republican County Executive Committee on the North Side, 23d Congressional District, will meet at the Rooms of the Young Men's Republican Club, THIS EVENING, Tuesday, the 8th inst, at 7½ P. M., on important business.

HENRY LONG, Chairman.
Allegheny City, Dec. 8th, 1874. de8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23d,
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 AND 79 MARKET ST.,
Will open some extra good drives in
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
FLANNELS, &C.
Close cash trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine. Full lines just opened in
Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Blankets,
FELT SKIRTS, &c.
AT BOTTOM PRICES---WHOLESALE ONLY.

RITER & CONLEY,
SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,
BUILDERS OF
OIL TANKS, BLAST FURNACES, SIEMEN FURNACES,
Rolling Mill Stacks, Iron Roofing,
And all kinds of Sheet Iron Work,
ALSO, COPPER WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Works, 55 and 56 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. YEAGER & CO.,
Invite the attention of wholesale buyers to their recent importations o
NOTIONS,
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,
Comprising an assortment unexcelled for variety and extent in the city, which they offer at the LOWEST EASTERN PRICES FOR CASH.
NO. 110 MARKET STREET.

10c. D. W. EVANS' POPULAR ONE PRICE $1.00.
MASONIC HALL BUILDING.
ENDORSED BY THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY
AS THE
HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS
In Useful and Ornamental Goods.
*Solid Gold, Gold Rolled, Plated and Jet Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Satchels, Traveling Bags, Pocket Books, Umbrellas, Albums, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Jewel Cases, Brackets, Towel and Hat Racks, Toilet Sets, Vases, Busts, Figures, Parlor Ornaments, Doll Babies, Games and a full stock of Staple and Fancy Goods for the Holiday Trade. Prices from 10 cts. to $100 00.*
59 FIFTH AVENUE.
25c. $1.50.
50c. DEPARTMENT VARIETY STORE. $2.00.

New Fancy and Side Band Prints,
New Dress Goods and Alpacas,
New Men's and Boys' Wear.
Fullerton Barred Flannels,
New Lisbon Barred Flannels,
Allegheny Barred Flannels.
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.
Lowest Eastern Prices. Bargains in all Departments.
Scarlet, Yellow, White and Gray Flannels,
Canton Flannels. New Cheviots.
White and Colored Blankets, Horse Covers.
Felt and Balmoral Skirts,
Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Scarfs, Nubias and Fancy Woolens

THE CAMERON SPECIAL
STEAM PUMP.
Cheapest and Best in the Market. Pumps Adapted to Everv Dutv
☞Circulars and Price Lists furnished on application.
ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY,
No. 50 to 60 THIRD AVENUE, Between Market and Ferry Streets.

REFRESHMENTS!
Advertisement Extraordinary.

WHEN ere I sup away from home, what wretched Tea I drink,
INDEED, through this sad cause alone, from friendly calls I shrink.
LET others buy their willowy trash, and name it mild Oolong;
LET boarding houses serve it up as excellent Souchong.
I BUY my Tea from HASLAGE, he, who sells at moderate rates,
A FRAGRANT herb that ever cheers, but not inebriates,
MY taste for Tea, thus cultured by many a perfumed brew,
HAS taught to me a lesson that I'll now convey to you:
AND this it is, when ere you wish Imperial or Japan,
SOUCHONG, Gunpowder, Hyson, go to no other man—
LET Haslage all your Teas supply, and "cease" yourself no more.
A RUNNING round inquiring for the best from store to store.
GO then to 18 Diamond, and contented you will sup
EXCEEDING gladness in your heart and TEA within your cup.
AND these besides this choicest herb, a hundred things you'll find,
NO housekeeper without regret could ever leave behind;
DELICIOUS store of fruit prepared, essentials for a feast,
CITRONS and Figs and Raisins, from the Islands of the East;
OF Spices, too, a vast array, by trade winds blow from far,
MORE odorous and pungent than our Northern flowers are,
PUT under contribution, the World, its tribute brings.
AND Haslage gathers for our use a thousand pleasant things.
NOTHING is here forgotten, from a Herring to a Cheese.
YOU can quickly find and pay for, in short, just what you please.
FRAGRANTLY smells the Coffee, that most aromatic bean,
A RARE collection, always fresh, and either browned or green.
MAN hardly could a loss, so great as that sustain,
IF Coffee should no longer grow to soothe the weary brain.
LIFE the blossoms of the Lotus, it lulls into repose—
YET far unlike the Lotus, leaves no stupor as it goes.
GIVE me a cup of Coffee, such as Haslage only keeps.
RIGHT from the Isle of Java or Mocha's verdant steppes,
OF such a draught the gods might drink, and give their nectar up,
CONTENT to let Ambrosia go, and only Coffee sup.
EACH reader should remember now, the place to go for these.
REMEMBER that when other fail, Haslage can always please,
SUCH prices, too, that any one can buy with perfect ease.

WILLIAM HASLAGE
18 DIAMOND,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW GOODS
Having Purchased in the Eastern Markets last week a large lot of
Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Black Cashmeres,
Black Alpacas,
Black Mohairs,
Cloaks,
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Dress Goods.
Flannels,
Blankets,
Cassimeres, &c.
We are prepared to offer extra inducements in Low Prices to purchasers of
DRY GOODS.
We respectfully solicit an examination, as these Goods are new and handsome, and cheaper than ever before sold.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
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Manufacturer of all kinds of
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Great Western Gun Works,
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Guns, Revolvers and Pistols Repaired.
☞Send for a Price List.
☞For sale cheap, a lot of second-hand Revolvers and double Shot Guns.

SUNDRIES.
500 bales Broom Corn;
4,000 pounds Feathers;
500 bags New Crop Pea Nuts;
3 cars Broom Handles;
28 brls Eggs. For sale by
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*OFFICIAL PAPER*
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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

THE indications are, that Congress will take no comprehensive action on the finances.

KING KALAKAUA will be looked after by an officer of the navy, while in Washington, and will be lodged at one of the hotels at Government expense. The President will give him a State dinner, and other courtesies will be extended by the Secretary of State.

WHAT is the meaning of the apparently persistent effort to substitute Ingalls for Meigs in the Quartermaster Generalship? Having declined the Russian Mission, it is now given out that he is to go abroad on an inspecting tour, Ingalls in the meantime filling the place. Such pertinacity in a good cause evidently means something.

BISMARCK offers a very remarkable statement relative to the influences which produced the Franco-German war. He professes to have conclusive evidence that Napoleon had determined not to have war, but was overborne with Jesuitical influences, inspired from Rome. If all this is true, that decision was not infallible, as the war went wrong for those who inspired it.

THE address of President Woods, of the Western University, delivered at the State Teachers' Association in August last, has been published in pamphlet form by request. The demand for it outside the State has been so great that its publication in this more permanent form was determined. It is the ablest discussion of "Technical Education" we ever remember to have seen.

THE report of the Secretary of the Navy contains one very novel recommendation. It is that an expedition has been sent to examine several points on the Alaska coast, with the view to discover a place suitable for colonies, and recommends that Government aid be rendered to such colonies, as Icelanders will be of great service, especially in securing recruits for the navy. We do not know on what principle of law or custom such aid can be extended, but the idea of aiding colonies, with a view of growing recruits for the navy, is certainly a novel one.

WE ARE glad to notice that combined action against the passage of the Reciprocity Treaty is beginning to be taken. The National Wool Growers' Association has taken definite and important action on this subject. It states, what must be accepted as true, that all the advantages of this arrangement will fall to Canada, and all its disadvantages to this country. All the apparent concessions contained in the Treaty are really contained in what we now have under the system of interchange existing. There is, therefore, nothing to gain. Senators Cameron and Scott are both very earnestly opposed to this Treaty, and the former is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. It will not speak well for him if this Treaty is reported to the Senate favorably, and we hope it will not be done. With an unfavorable report, it ought, certainly, to fail.

WE are not prepared to fully credit the statement, of which full mention was made in our financial article yesterday, that the Reciprocity treaty is likely to pass the Senate. Yet the mere possibility that such is the case should call out a strong protest, from every journal and interest that favors the American system. Already we have complaints of the serious falling off in revenue, owing to respectable smuggling at our regular custom houses. With the difficulty that would exist of determining what goods from Canada were manufactured there, the evil would assume colossal proportions, and do much toward bankrupting the National Treasury, as well as destroying American manufactures. Even if it should not carry with it the opening up of free trade with other powers, it will afford room for an unlimited amount of smuggling, and this will do this country great harm. We can imagine no action the Senate could take that would more completely strike down the industries of this country. It would be shameful for the Senate to act on that Treaty, also, because of its assumption of power over the revenues, which, under the Constitution belongs to the House.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The legal tender or specie resumption issue is first considered by the President, in his message, owing to the importance he attaches to it. His theory is that specie payments are essential to business recuperation and prosperity in the country. The deferment of this partakes of dishonesty. In order, then, to hurry it forward, he proposes the repeal of the Legal Tender act, treating it as a war measure that should be put aside now. He is evidently and completely filled with the idea that specie payments are the only safety of the country. The crude and elementary character of his reasoning, however, will serve to leave his suggestion in the light it has previously stood—that specie payments are desirable, when they can be naturally and legitimately reached. We believe this view will obtain in Congress, and that nothing will be done with this subject. Had the facts, rather than the theories of Secretary Bristow's report been consulted, the force of the view that specie payments must be reached through the operations of the natural laws of trade would have been apparent. That report very strikingly states the fact, that along with increased exports, and diminished imports, has come an increased accumulation of gold; also that as soon as exports from this country grew to exceed the imports into it,—the export of gold decreased. Thus, we sent abroad less gold last year than for years before, according to this report. Yet we owe as much abroad as ever, and have as much interest to pay. Further, the Secretary shows that last year we sent abroad less gold than the amount required to pay interest on our debt,—why? Because we exported more produce than we imported of merchandise. What is the net result? According to the Secretary, we have accumulated $166,000,000 of gold,—enough, were legal tenders our only paper currency, to resume specie payments with. Yet with these facts in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we have an intimation in the message, of a desire to have Congress confer on the Secretary the power to *borrow* enough gold to resume specie payments with! We refer to the following remark in the message: "Provision should be made by which the Secretary of the Treasury can obtain gold as it may become necessary from time to time, from the date when specie redemption commences." If this means anything, it means *borrow* the gold to resume specie payments with! Beautiful idea, this.

That the presence or absence of specie had anything to do with the panic, or serves to prolong it, is not correct. If there were any lack of confidence in, or distrust shown toward the currency, there would be force in this argument. The Secretary directly, and the President indirectly, refer to the low rates charged for money, as proof of lack of confidence. They entirely overlook the fact that gold has been borrowed at lower rates than greenbacks generally during the current year. If their argument proves anything, it proves too much, — that gold is less trusted than greenbacks! Of course, this is not true,—but it is the *only* idea that stands connected with the reference to the rate at which money has been loaned. The President seems to recognize the fact that the legislation he recommends will bring additional depression and suffering, but argues that it will be less than at any future time. The experience of other nations in the same direction does not prove this. We are near specie payments, and we believe fully that no law that Congress can enact will help us toward that result healthfully. If no such law is passed, we will naturally reach it in a brief time.

Our relations with foreign powers are amicable, but the President desires legislation to prevent the importation of Chinese and Japanese women. He further recommends that money received for indemnity from Japan, be applied to the education of American youth in the language of that country, with a view to their being employed as interpreters for our Ministers and Consuls there,—an excellent suggestion. The condition of Cuba is very significantly alluded to. The President thinks that the ability of the Cubans to maintain a warfare against Spain for six years, and even to make headway against the Spanish forces, a very significant fact, and one that renders it important to consider whether some steps on the part of the Great Powers to stop the strife are not necessary. As to our unsettled differences with Spain he recommends leniency, owing to the distracted state of that country, but promises a fuller communication in reference to it. His allusions to these subjects will command the hearty approval of the country.

The President very earnestly and wisely urges upon Congress that some steps shall be taken to provide for the punishment of fraudulent naturalization. While he would not have fresh difficulties thrown around the privilege of securing naturalization, he points out several classes of frauds frequently perpetrated, and urges that a law be enacted, to punish severely the parties perpetrating such frauds. He also repeats his recommendation that the question of the permanency of citizenship, on the part of Americans residing abroad, be clearly settled by law.

Sound protection doctrines are brought forward, in that part of the message referring to the re-adaptation of the tariff. He urges that articles not produced here, and that enter into the manufactures of the country, should be admitted duty free. He also refers to the fact, fully developed in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that tea and coffee have not been cheapened to the consumer by the removal of the tariff. Stronger duties on certain articles, and less on others, with the idea of benefiting the Treasury and aiding home industry, are recommended.

What we deem the strongest part of the message,—that which is carefully just in sentiment, clear, dignified, and even eloquent in expression, is the portion which treats of Southern State affairs. A clearer or more correct statement of the difficulties in Louisiana and Arkansas could not be made. The duty of the Executive, and of Congress to see that the Fifteenth Amendment is enforced, is very pungently stated. Turning from Congress to the people, the President warmly and urgently entreats them to be fair and just, and while he recognizes and sympathizes with those who have suffered at the South, he reminds them that the fault is partly their own. He closes this part of the message by saying that while he is in the Executive chair he will enforce the law with vigor, although at times with regret.

He recommends that the number of judicial districts be increased from nine to eleven. The Centennial Exhibition is commended to the favorable attention of Congress. The allusions to the Civil Service system are very positive. If Congress does not definitely provide for it by law, the President announces his purpose to abandon it, except so far as to require candidates to be examined as to general fitness. No competitive examinations will be required. He favors some action looking to the improvement of our ship-building interests,—preferring liberal subsidies for carrying mails to anything else. The affairs of the District of Columbia, and the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, are touched upon in the closing paragraphs of the message.

# NATIONAL FINANCES.

## The Annual Report of Secretary Bristow.

### The National Debt—How the Balance Sheet Stands—A Plea for Specie Payments—How we can Return to "Hard Pan"—Rigid Economy Urged—The National Banks—The Sources of Revenue.

### The Balance Sheet.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury opens with a compact statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury Department. The receipts, exclusive of loans, aggregate for the financial year, ending June 30, 1874, $289,478,756.06. Add the Geneva award, $15,500,000, and excess of net receipts from certificates of deposits of legal tenders over redemptions, $17,207,475.23; balance in Treasury at the beginning of the financial year, $131,192,028.50, and adjust the depository account, and the grand total stands, $453,365,568.39. The total expenses of the Government for the year, including interest on the public debt, were $285,738,800.21. Premium on bonds, the investment of Geneva award, and balance in Treasury sure to balance this account. During July, August and September of this year, 1874, $12,936,450 of bonds were purchased for the Sinking Fund—about half the amount required for the year by law.

The first quarter of the current year yielded, in ordinary receipts, premium on sales of coin, and receipts from deposits of legal tenders, $86,131,354.23; expenses, $85,313,489.42. The estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters of the year are, $203,434,000; the estimated expenditures for the same time are, $190,002,000. Thus for the entire year, the receipts are put at $284,318,285.99; and the expenses, $275,315,489.42; thus leaving a surplus of $9,002,796.57, for the sinking fund, whereas the law requires $31,096,545 to be annually applied to this fund. The report projects its estimates forward to the close of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1876. The receipts for that year are put at $293,000,000, and the expenses at $274,778,000,—which will give a surplus of $20,222,000,—while for the sinking fund, that year, the sum of $32,140,714 will be required. The estimates from the several executive departments, including public work, interest, and other matters, aggregate $310,030,769.89, rather a heavy showing. During the fiscal year, the public debt has been reduced $5,762,447.65.

This statement made, the Secretary enters upon the various negotiations for funding the 5 per cent. bonds, yet unissued, and which aggregated, $178,548,300. The domestic bids at par and above, which were accepted by the department, aggregated $10,113,550, and those at less than par, which were rejected, were $10,820,000. A contract, after considerable negotiation, was entered into with foreign parties for the balance. The conditions of the contract are substantially as follows: The contracting parties to have the option of the balance of the loan, viz: $122,688,550, until January 31, 1875; to be allowed one-quarter of one per cent. commission upon the amount taken, they agreeing to subscribe for fifteen millions of the before-mentioned amount—$45,000,000—on the first day of August, 1874, and to subscribe for the remaining amount—$30,000,000—at their pleasure, in amounts of not less than five millions each, prior to the thirty-first day of January, 1875. The contract also allows the parties the exclusive right to subscribe for the remainder or any portion of the five per cent. bonds authorized by the acts of Congress aforesaid, by giving notice thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury prior to January 31, 1875.

The agreement, on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the parties before mentioned, is to issue calls of even dates with their subscriptions for the redemption of an equivalent amount of six per cent. five-twenty bonds, as provided by the act of July 14, 1870. The subscribers agree to pay for said five per cent. bonds, par and interest accrued to the date of maturity of each call, in gold coin, United States coin coupons, or any of the six per cent. five-twenty bonds called for redemption; they also agree to defray all expenses incurred in sending bonds to London, upon their request, and in transmitting bonds, coin, United States coupons, or gold coin, to the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C.

On account of the subscriptions of Messrs. Rothschild and Seligman and their associates, and those of home subscribers, calls for six per cent. five-twenty bonds of the loan of February 25, 1862, have been made as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| August 1, 1874 | $25,000,000 |
| September 1, 1874 | 15,000,000 |
| October 1, 1874 | 10,000,000 |
| November 2, 1874 | 5,000,000 |
| | $55,000,000 |

The excess of subscriptions over calls—viz: $113,550—has been provided for by uncalled bonds which have been received by the Department in payment of that amount.

### Resumption of Specie Payment.

So much has been spoken and written within the last decade, and especially at the last session of Congress, on the financial questions relating to and growing out of our currency system, that further extended discussion of the subject at this time would scarcely seem to be necessary. The opinions entertained and expressed by public men and communities of people, as well as the sense of Congress as heretofore indicated by the votes of the two Houses, must be accepted as one of the factors of the financial problem. Nevertheless the great and paramount importance of arriving at an ultimate solution of the matter and of restoring the Government and the people a sound and stable currency, induces the Secretary to bring the subject again to the attention of Congress, and to ask that decisive steps be now taken by the law-making power for return to a specie basis.

To attempt an enumeration of the complicated mischiefs which flow from an unstable or inconvertible currency would carry this report to inexcusable length, and, after all, would be but a repetition of what has been often said. No nation can long neglect the wholesome maxims, founded upon universal experience, that uphold public credit without suffering financial disturbances and bringing serious consequences upon the people. It will not be denied that the existing issue of legal tender notes, as a circulating medium, would never have been made except in the great emergency of the war involving no less an issue than the preservation of the nation. Whether the argument in support of the validity of the legal tender acts be rested upon the war powers conferred on the Government by the Constitution or on other provisions of that instrument, it is clear that Congress could not have been induced to pass such acts under any other circumstances than in a time of the most pressing and urgent need, such as a state of war only produces. The most earnest defenders of the power to issue Government obligations, and make them by law legal tender for all debts, public and private, would scarcely be found to advocate the exercise of the power except under circumstances of extreme necessity, and then only for the time of the emergency; and there is abundant evidence in the debates and proceedings of Congress, and in the statutes themselves, that it was not intended to make the legal tender notes the permanent currency of the country. The acts authorizing the issue of such notes provided for their conversion into bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum.

The act of March 18, 1869, in terms declares that "The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes." The same act further affirms that "The United States solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

The purpose of the act is well expressed in its title, which declares it to be "An act to strengthen the public credit;" and that such was the effect of the act cannot be doubted, for it is an unconditional assurance on the part of the Government, not only that its notes shall be paid in coin, but that this shall be done at the earliest practicable period. The faith of the Government could not be more clearly or absolutely pledged than is done by this act of Congress, to say nothing of previous legislation.

The length of time that has now elapsed since the final overthrow of the rebellion, as well as proper regard for the faith of the nation, admonish us that initiatory steps towards the redemption of its pledges ought not to be longer postponed. It is not unworthy of remark that the era of the war will not be closed until the period of redemption shall have been reached.

It is sometimes urged by the advocates of a continuance of our paper circulation that, its amount being now definitely fixed by law, it is not liable to the fluctuations in volume which attach to a currency that may be increased or diminished at the will of the Secretary; but this suggestion leaves out of view entirely the fact that it is of little consequence where the power to change the volume of currency rests, the difference being only in the degree of probability of its use. The existence of the power at all, and the apprehension of its being called into exercise, is the evil from which mischievous consequences are likely to flow. The quality of flexibility governed by the law of trade and commerce, and which regulates the increase or diminution of the volume of the circulating medium according to the requirements of legitimate business, is of value; but that which is controlled by the legislative will and may depend upon party exigencies or the supposed necessities of the Treasury, or the demands of speculative enterprises, is objectionable in the highest degree. Such a currency is liable to sudden and violent expansion or contraction, having no necessary connection with the legitimate demands of trade and commerce.

In a country like ours, with varied industries and extensive commercial relations among its different sections and with other nations and people, stability of the circulating medium is indispensable to the general prosperity. Credit, which necessarily enters largely into commercial transactions, can only be steady and secure when it has for its foundation a stable currency. The quality of stability in money attaches only to coin, which, by common consent of mankind, is the medium of exchange, and to a paper currency representative of coin, because convertible into it at the will of the holder. The reason is obvious; for coin, besides being recognized throughout the world as a medium of exchange, has a high intrinsic value, can be procured only by labor and in limited quantities which cannot be increased by statutory laws, nor suddenly by other means, while inconvertible paper money may be produced in indefinite quantities at a nominal cost, a note of the highest denomination costing no more than the lowest, and its volume depending solely on legislative enactment.

The history of irredeemable paper currency repeats itself whenever and wherever it is used. It increases present prices, deludes the laborer with the idea that he is getting higher wages, and brings a fictitious prosperity from which follow inflation of business and credit and excess of enterprise in ever-increasing ratio, until it is discovered that trade and commerce have become fatally diseased, when confidence is destroyed, and then comes the shock of credit, followed by disaster and depression, and a demand for relief by further issues.

A dollar legal-tender note, such as is now in circulation, is neither more nor less than the promise of the Government to pay a dollar to the bearer, while no express provision is made by law for paying the dollar at any time whatever; nor is there any existing provision for converting it into anything that stands in a tangible ratio to a coin dollar. As far as existing laws go, there is no reason why the legal-tender note of the denomination of a dollar should pass for one cent of gold, except so far as the Government compels creditors to accept it in discharge of obligation to pay money, and obliges the wealth and commerce of the country to adopt it as a medium of exchange. To this may be added, as an element of the value of the legal-tender dollar, the hope that the Government will sometime or other redeem its paper promises according to their import. The universal use of, and reliance upon, such a currency tends to blunt the moral sense and impair the natural self-dependence of the people, and trains them to the belief that the Government must directly assist their individual fortunes and business, help them in their personal affairs, and enable them to discharge their debts by partial payment. This inconvertible paper currency begets the delusion that the remedy for private pecuniary distress is in legislative measures, and makes the people unmindful of the fact that the true remedy is in greater production and less spending, and that real prosperity comes only from individual effort and thrift. When exchanges are again made in coin, or in a currency convertible into it at the will of the holder, this truth will be understood and acted upon.

It is not intended to call in question the constitutional validity of the legal-tender acts, nor the wisdom of those who, in the midst of rebellion which taxed the utmost resources and energies of the nation, deemed the issue of such notes essential to success. Repeated adjudications of the highest judicial tribunal of the land sustaining their validity must be accepted as conclusive of the question. All that is now meant to be asserted is, that the exigencies which required the issue of such notes have passed away, and the time has come for taking such steps as may be necessary to redeem the pledge then made. The power to do so, as well as the selection of means to that end, is with Congress. The Secretary can do neither more nor less than to obey and execute such laws as Congress may enact.

While it seems to be very generally conceded that resumption of specie payment is essential to the honor of the Government and to the general welfare, the views of intelligent and well-informed persons as to the best method of resumption are so widely divergent, and the plans that have been suggested so multifarious, that the Secretary feels embarrassment in suggesting a plan, the details of which will commend themselves to Congress. But there are one or two fundamental ideas underlying the subject, which, it is believed, must be the basis of any practicable plan for resumption, and are, therefore, submitted for the consideration of Congress.

It is obvious that there can be no resumption by the Government so long as the volume of paper currency is largely in excess of the possible amount of coin available for that purpose which may come into the Treasury in any year, and while no provision is made for the conversion of this paper money into anything having a nearer relation to coin; nor is it possible for the banks or people to resume so long as the large amount of irredeemable paper now in circulation continues to be by law legal tender for all private debts with reference both to the past and future. While this state of things lasts, gold will continue to flow from us, and find employment where the natural laws of trade, unobstructed by restraining legislation, make its daily use indispensable.

The Secretary therefore, recommends Congress to provide by law that after an early and fixed day United States notes shall cease to be legal tender as to contracts thereafter made. But this provision should not apply to official salaries or to other ordinary expenditures of the Government under then existing contracts or appropriations. Between the day thus to be fixed and the time of final resumption a sufficient period should elapse to enable the people and banks to prepare for the latter by such gradual processes in business as will neither lead to violent contraction in credit and values, nor suddenly increase the obligations of debtors. The sudden and immediate appreciation of the paper dollar to its par value in gold is not only no necessary element of redemption, but, as far as practicable, should be avoided. If during the period of the war the legal-tender acts operated as a bankrupt law, compelling creditors to give acquittances upon the receipt of less than the full amount of their debts, this is no reason why the law for resumption should now compel debtors at once to pay essentially more than they have contracted to pay. The adoption of such measures as will not suddenly increase the obligations of debtors, will go far to allay and disarm whatever popular opposition to resumption of specie payment may now exist, and, besides, would be but just to the debtor class. The day from which new contracts must be discharged in coin should be fixed sufficiently far in advance to give the people and the banks time to understand it and to prepare themselves for it. It is believed that not many months will be necessary for that purpose; but, to avoid the mischiefs already indicated, this day should precede the day of final resumption by a longer period. The time should not in the opinion of the Secretary, be extended beyond three years, and might safely be made as much less as in the judgment of Congress would sufficiently protect the interest of debtors and avoid the evils of too sudden contraction.

The law should also authorize the immediate conversion of legal-tender notes into bonds bearing a low rate of interest, which, while inviting conversion, should not be so high as to appreciate the legal-tender notes rapidly, and thereby operate oppressively on the debtor class. As an additional inducement to the conversion of United States notes into these bonds at a low rate of interest, authority should be given for making them security for the circulation of national banks. The law should further provide the means for the redemption of such notes as may be presented for that purpose when the period of resumption shall have been reached. To this end, the Secretary should be authorized to make a loan not exceeding the total amount of notes remaining unconverted at the time of resumption, less the surplus revenue to be made applicable to such resumption. It is probable that the gradual and continued revival of business will so far increase the revenue that a large loan will not be required for this purpose; but it is advisable that the Secretary be authorized to make it in order to meet the contingency of a failure of sufficient surplus revenues. Such a loan should be made by issuing bonds to run for such time as the wisdom of Congress may suggest, and to be disposed of from time to time as the necessities of the case may require. In the opinion of the Secretary, these bonds should run for a long period, and should bear interest at a rate not exceeding the lowest rate which the Government may then be paying in refunding its six per cent. securities. Any substantial or useful movement for resumption necessarily involves supplying the Treasury with increased amounts of coin, either by increased revenues or an adequate loan. The present condition of the credit of the Government, which would be further enhanced by the adoption of measures for return to a specie basis, leaves no room for doubt that a loan for such purpose would be readily taken at a low rate of interest. Measures should also be adopted requiring the banks to hold gold reserves preparatory to resumption on their part.

But the Secretary does not deem proper to pursue the matter into further detail. If Congress shall conclude, as he earnestly hopes it will, that the time has arrived for the enactment of a law having for its object resumption of specie payments, its own wisdom will supply the necessary methods. That which is of the highest importance is the adoption of the definite policy of resumption. In view of the great and pressing importance of the speediest return to specie payment consonant with steadiness of business and avoidance of violent and sudden contraction, discussion of mere details in advance becomes of little practical consequence. What is demanded by the best interests of the Government and the people, and by the highest considerations of virtue and morality, is that Congress shall undo that state of things which only the necessities of war justified or required in this respect. A wise modification of existing statutes, which neither enable nor permit the executive branch of the Government to affect the restoration of a sound currency, will leave the laws of trade free to resume their operations, and many matters of detail will adjust themselves. When the Government shall have resumed specie payment, it may be expected that gold will flow into the country in obedience to the law of supply and demand; the export of our gold product will greatly diminish and the millions of gold which now constitute only a commodity of trade will resume its proper functions by becoming again a part of the circulating medium. With the adoption of the policy of resumption, free banking may safely be allowed, and the deficit of the actual amount of coin available for circulation can be supplied by bank notes convertible into coin, in lieu of an inconvertible paper currency.

The business of the country has not yet recovered from the disasters of the last year's financial panic, the causes of which it is by no means difficult to trace. It was the direct and immediate result of that excessive development of speculative enterprises, over-trading, and inflation of credit which invariably follow large issues of inconvertible paper currency. The almost boundless resources and energies of the country must compel the gradual re-establishment of business, but capital, with its accustomed sensitiveness to danger, is slow to return to the avenues of trade. Values are fluctuating and uncertain. Labor receives its reward in a currency that is unsteady, and whose purchasing power changes almost daily. Neither the reward of labor nor the value of commodities is measured by any certain standard.

The enactment of a law having for its purpose the substitution of a sound and stable medium of exchange for an irredeemable paper currency will tend to restore confidence, and thus cause a revival of industries and general business.

There will be no better time in the future to enter upon the work of returning to a specie basis, and the Secretary feels that he cannot too strongly urge the adoption of the measures he has indicated, or such others as will more certainly lead to the desired end.

### Economy in Expenditures.

The fact that a time of inflation leads to extravagance is dwelt upon, and the course of the people in lessening their expenses since the panic is urged as a reason why the Government should follow this example. He adds: Not only is rigid economy required by reason of the present condition of the public revenues, but fidelity to obligations and a just sense of responsibility to the people, to whom the Government belongs, and who contribute of their means to its support, demand it. Government cannot long exist in a prosperous condition without the confidence of the people, and that confidence will be given or withheld accordingly as the Government is faithfully, honestly and economically administered, or otherwise. When it is understood that not a dollar is taken from the people by taxation beyond what is needful for the legitimate purposes of the Government, they will not withhold their confidence or refuse to support its financial measures. At such a time loans are freely taken and taxes cheerfully paid. It is essential to the proper strength of the Government at home, as well as to its credit abroad, that no greater taxes be levied than are required to carry on its necessary operations and to maintain the national faith and honor by prompt payment of all its obligations, and when such revenues are collected it is no less important that they be faithfully and exclusively applied to the legitimate purposes of Government.

While the indebtedness of the Government is large, and the maintenance of the national honor requires the collection of large sums by taxation to meet the accruing interest, beside other necessary public expenses, any appropriation for other purposes should be deprecated as likely to affect injuriously the public credit, and increase the difficulties in the way of return to a specie basis.

### The National Banks.

From the Comptroller's report it appears that 2,200 banks have been organized under the national-bank act, of which 2,028 are now in operation, and 2,004 were doing business on the 2d of October last; reports of their condition at that date having been received. As appears by their returns of that date, the aggregate capital of these banks was $493,765,121, with a surplus, in addition, of $128,958,106; circulation outstanding, $333,225,298; individual deposits, $669,068,995; loans, $949,870,627; specie, $21,240,945; legal-tender notes, (including United States certificates of deposit,) $122,846,946; redemption fund with the United States Treasurer, $20,349,950. The capital of the forty-eight National Banks of New York City was $68,500,000, with a surplus of $22,653,881; net deposits, $204,620,288; loans, $201,777,054, of which $4,721,638 were loans on United States bonds payable on demand, $51,478,691 were loans on other stocks and bonds payable on demand, and $5,735,137 were loans payable in gold. It is suggested as a method of stopping the paying of interest on deposits, that a tax be levied on all such deposits.

Under the provisions of law requiring the surrender of bonds to banks in return for the surrender of circulating notes, the banks have voluntarily surrendered $7,714,550 of their circulation. $6,492,285 of the notes of banks in liquidation are still outstanding, and a small amount ($2,072,754) of the $354,000,000 remains unissued. The whole, amounting to $16,279,589, is now at the disposal of the Comptroller, or will be hereafter available for distribution as this circulation shall be redeemed; so that it is not probable that it will be necessary to withdraw circulation from banks located in States which are in excess for some time to come. The same act repeals the provision requiring reserves upon circulation, and requires a deposit equal to five per cent. of the circulation in the Treasury for the redemption of such circulation. The effect of this law upon the reserves of the banks as shown by their last report, (October 2), is the release of $20,350,748 of legal tender notes, which is about one-sixth of the amount that would have been required under the law previously in force. The amount of cash reserves held by the banks at that time in excess of the requirements of the act was $55,102,487, and the amount held in excess by the New York City banks was $17,145,406. The Secretary thinks these facts show that there is no need of greater expansion of currency to meet the demands of business.

### Coinage.

During the past year, there were $68,861,594.97 gold, and $15,122,151.31 silver to operate on at the mints and assay offices. Deducting re-deposits, the deposits were, gold, $49,142,511.06; silver, $11,474,677.78. The gold coinage, including worn pieces recoined, was $50,442,690; silver coinage, $5,983,601; gold bars stamped, $31,485,818; silver bars stamped, $6,847,799.18. Compared with the previous year there was an increase in the gold coinage of $15,193,352.50; in silver coinage, $3,037,805.80; and in gold and silver bars, $10,816,086.57.

The trade-dollar has been successfully introduced into the oriental markets with advantage to American commerce.

A twenty-cent silver coin being required for the purpose of convenience in making change, the enactment of a law authorizing the coinage of a piece of that denomination is recommended.

The estimate of the Director of the Mint shows a gain in specie and bullion in the last two fiscal years of about $38,000,000, and the stock of specie in the country to be about $166,000,000.

The estimated increase of coin and bullion is gratifying, being one of the evidences of a gradual recuperation of the country from the effects of a destructive civil strife, and, in connection with an annual production of about $70,000,000 of the precious metals, affords encouragement that a stock of coin may, within reasonable time and with favorable legislation, accumulate to an extent sufficient to enable resumption of specie payments to be undertaken and maintained.

There would appear to be no doubt that bullion converted into coin will, as a general rule, remain longer in the country than if left in an uncoined condition to seek foreign markets. Our policy should, therefore, be to encourage the coinage of both gold and silver.

With a view to the resumption of specie payments, it is important to manufacture a large quantity of silver coin to take the place of the fractional notes, and, as its preparation at the mints will require considerable time, it is recommended that authority be given the Secretary to commence the manufacture of such coinage, beginning with the smallest denomination, and to gradually withdraw the fractional notes.

### Revenue from Customs.

For the year ending June 30, 1874, the decline in receipts from the previous year was considerable—falling off from $188,089,522 to $163,103,833, a loss of nearly $25,000,000. The receipts for the first quarter of the current fiscal year were two and a half millions less than for the corresponding period of the last year. The receipts for the months of October and November, 1873, were $21,243,333.25. For the same months of the current year they were $22,755,811.

Referring to reductions claimed through the interpretations put upon the act of June 7, 1872, and the determination of the Secretary, having carefully classified the various articles, and stated the principles on which the law is administered, to rigidly press the collection of duties, he continues:

The general depression of business resulting from the panic of September, 1873, has been followed by unusual delay in forwarding the crops. Prices in all the markets, foreign and domestic, have not been sufficiently high to induce shippers to make the usual investment in moving the crops, and the result is that the demand for consumption of foreign merchandise usual in the West and interior at this season is held in reserve. As a consequence of this absence of demand for foreign merchandise, purchases for the interior and the West have been greatly restricted, and with reasonable caution importers have avoided assuming the burden of stocks of goods not likely to be readily taken off their hands for consumption. In what manner or at what time this constraint will be entirely relieved, it is not easy to say; but it would be wholly without precedent to find such abundant production as has marked the present year, without remunerative demand for consumption for any considerable time. It is a reasonable inference that this state of things will yield as the wants of Europe for our surplus crops are devolved in the coming year, and that general commerce with the revenues to be received from it, will revive accordingly. For the present, it is of the highest importance to protect the revenue provided by law in the most faithful manner. Through a uniform and thorough enforcement of existing law, much may not only be saved in direct results, but many of the complaints arising from supposed inequality and obscurity may be removed. The actual receipts from customs are greatly affected by such vigilance, and it is the interest alike of the Government and the merchant that there shall be no uncertainty as to the meaning of the law, and that settlements should be made promptly and justly. Referring to the suggestions frequently made in favor of modification of the laws imposing duties on imports, and treating the subject purely as one of revenue, it is not safe to say that any reduction of rates on particular classes of goods can be admitted while the demand of the Government for gold is as large as at present, without compensation by increased rates on other classes. Experience has shown that there is usually great loss and injury to individuals in readjustment of duties to which the commercial interests have become accustomed.

Referring to the importance of a commission to revise the details, in case greater uniformity is desired in duties, he proceeds: It is certain that the aggregate amount now received from this source is necessary for revenue to meet demands which cannot be safely stated at less than $160,000,000 in gold, besides the receipts from internal revenues and other sources. The impost statements for 1872-'73 show how heavily the revenues from customs were depleted by the reduction of 1872, coffee alone having yielded $10,969,098.77 in 1871, and $7,192,074.91 in 1872. On the importations of coffee, in 1873, the rate of three cents per pound would have yielded nearly $9,000,000, and two cents per pound almost $6,000,000.

The following table exhibits the annual imports of coffee and tea from 1871 and 1874, inclusive, with the total value thereof, and the average price per pound in the countries of their production:

| | COFFEE. | | TEA. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fiscal year ended June 30 | Aggregate cost at place of shipment. | Average cost per lb at place of shipment. | Aggregate cost at place of shipment. | Average cost per lb at place of shipment. |
| 1871 | $30,992,839 | 9.74 cents | $7,254,617 | 33.60 cents |
| 1872 | 37,942,225 | 12.69 " | 22,943,575 | 36.00 " |
| 1873 | 44,109,671 | 15.06 " | 244,66,170 | 37.74 " |
| 1874 | 55,048,967 | 19.34 " | 21,112,234 | 37.82 " |

This record of foreign prices for coffee tends strongly to the conclusion, making due allowance for the effect of short crops on prices, that the duty repealed by the act of 1872 was added to the selling price abroad, with no advantage to consumers here, while the country, as a whole, has paid more than before for the entire stock. The repeal of the duty on tea caused little or no reduction of prices to consumers here, but an increase of prices abroad.

The theory that self-interest does not impel importers to evade the payment of duties is strongly denied. In the light of the experience of this and other countries in the collection of duties on imports, it must be considered that any material change in the policy or manner of protecting the revenues by the imposition of penalties and forfeitures is necessarily tentative. It is absolutely indispensable that the revenues shall be collected, and in their collection the interests of the Government and the honest importer are the same. Both require that whatever the law declares to be the rate or amount of duty shall be equally and inflexibly enforced. Evasions of an apparently small proportion of these duties become the means of serious injury, if not ruin, to the honest merchant whose business is undermined by such competition, and often result in great loss of revenue. While it is not yet demonstrable that the present tendency to decline in revenue from customs is sensibly influenced by any other cause than the decline of importations, there are grave reasons for apprehending serious results from any legislation depriving the Government of the most efficient means for the detection of fraud, and power to inflict the severest penalties in extreme cases. It cannot be doubted that the legislation of the last session of Congress has created a popular belief that smuggling is less hazardous, and violations and evasions of the law less dangerous than formerly, and it is not difficult to see to what results such a belief is likely to lead.

The decline of receipts from customs is suggestive of the importance of reducing the aggregate expenses of collection, and the attention of the Department has recently been given to this subject in a way that has already produced some favorable results, and still further reduction will be accomplished. It is, however, impracticable to make such reduction exactly, or even approximately, proportionate to the falling off in receipts, since the cost of maintaining the minimum organization at any given port is the principal part of the expense, and this cannot be avoided, or diminished, without incurring danger of loss of the revenue at such port.

### Internal Revenue.

The total receipts from this source, for the fiscal year of 1873, were $114,075,456.08; for 1874, they were $102,644,746.98, a falling off of $11,430,709.10. The decrease in the receipts from spirits is due to the small production of brandy in 1874, in consequence of the partial failure of the fruit crop in 1873; the earlier collection of special taxes in 1874 than in 1873; the reduction in the value of warehouse, rectifiers', and dealers' stamps by act of June 6, 1872, which reduction operated during the whole of the fiscal year 1874, but during only eleven months of 1873; and the smaller collection from repealed taxes relating to spirits in 1874 than in 1873. The falling off in the receipts from tobacco is owing chiefly to the abolition of the system of bonded warehouses, under act of June 6, 1872, by which large quantities of manufactured tobacco were placed upon the market during the fiscal year of 1873, and to the increased activity given during the early part of the same year to the movement of plug tobacco by the reduction in the rate of tax from 32 to 20 cents per pound.

The receipts from internal revenue for the first quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874 and 1875, were $25,640,454.41 for 1874, and $26,314,615.33 for 1875, a gain of $674,160.92. The aggregate receipts for the months of October and November, 1873, were $13,863,020.97, and for the same months of 1874 were $17,476,202.99.

The suggestion of the Commissioner that the taxes now collected by stamps on bank checks, matches, perfumery, cosmetics, &c., may be abolished, and compensation made therefor by increasing the tax on spirits ten cents per gallon, is worthy the consideration of Congress. By making this change the items of internal taxation would be considerably reduced, and the system simplified without loss of revenue. The means now in use for the collection of tax on spirits will, it is believed, secure the collection of the increased amount.

### Exports and Imports.

The comparative coin value of the exports and imports of the United States for the last fiscal year, as appears from official returns to the Bureau of Statistics, may be exhibited as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Exports of domestic merchandise | $569,433,421 00 |
| Exports of foreign merchandise | 16,849,619 00 |
| Total exports | 586,283,040 00 |
| Imports | 567,406,342 00 |
| Excess of exports over imports | 18,876,698 00 |
| Exports of specie and bullion | 66,630,405 00 |
| Imports of specie and bullion | 28,454,906 00 |
| Excess of exports over imports | 38,175,499 00 |
| Total excess of exports of merchandise, specie and bullion, over imports of same | $57,052,197 00 |

Detailed statements have been received, however, from the Commissioner of Customs of the Dominion of Canada, from which it appears that the coin value of our exports to Canada during the last fiscal year was $10,200,059 in excess of that returned by the United States customs officers, which would increase the exports for the last fiscal year as above stated, by that amount.

The export of coin and bullion was $24,952,138 less than for the preceding year, while the exports of domestic merchandise have increased $63,803,118.

There appears to have been a decrease in importations for the last year of $74,729,868 as compared with the previous fiscal year, and of $59,188,735 as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872.

### Commerce and Navigation.

Little improvement is observable in the foreign carrying trade. Over 72 per cent. of our imports and exports, during the last fiscal year, was carried in foreign vessels. This ratio is, however, a somewhat better exhibit than for the fiscal year 1872, when 76 per cent. of this trade was transported in vessels of other nations. It is estimated that, prior to 1860, from 75 to 80 per cent. was done in vessels of the United States.

From the report of the Register of the Treasury, the total tonnage of vessels of the United States appears to be 4,809,652 tons, being an increase over that of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, of 104,626 tons, notwithstanding the omission from the official returns, under the act of April 18, 1874, of canal-boat tonnage amounting to 133,065 tons.

The tonnage of vessels built during the last fiscal year, as given in the report of the Register, is 432,725 tons; which amount exceeds that of the preceding year by 73,479 tons, and is greater than that of any year since 1855.

From July 1 to November 10, 1874, official numbers have been awarded by the Bureau of Statistics to 684 vessels, whose carrying capacity amounts to 169,654 tons. Of these, 213 were new sea-going vessels, varying from 100 to 5,000 tons, with an aggregate tonnage of 120,972 tons. Of this number, twenty-nine vessels measured over 1,000 tons, three over 2,000 tons, while two were iron steamships of 5,008 tons each.

### Revenue Marine.

Three new steamers, of 250 tons each have been completed for this service, displacing from old vessels. The expense of this service is thus lessened, while being made much more efficient. The number of vessels now in commission are thirty-four, of which thirty are steamers and four sailing vessels. They are so distributed as to embrace in their cruising grounds the entire coast of the United States, with the exception of a portion of the Pacific coast, and afford reasonable protection against the smuggling of goods into the country by the cargo.

### Life-Saving Service.

There have been erected during the past year twenty-two new life-saving stations, as follows: Five on the coast of Maine, one on the coast of New Hampshire, five on the coast of Massachusetts, one on the coast of Rhode Island, three on the coast of Virginia, and seven on the coast of North Carolina. They are completely equipped, and were manned for the winter's service on the first of the present month. Contract has been entered into for the construction of six stations on the coast of Maryland and Virginia, between Cape Henlopen and Cape Charles, under authority of the act of June 20, 1874, and arrangements will be made for the erection of two other stations between these capes, on the coast of Delaware, as soon as possession of the sites selected for them, which are the property of the State, can be obtained.

When these stations are completed and put in operation, the Atlantic coast, from Quoddy Head to Cape Hatteras, with the exception, perhaps, of the vicinity of Point Judith, will be well protected. South of Cape Hatteras nothing is needed, except the houses of refuge provided for by the act above referred to. Early steps will be taken for the building of these. Sites have been secured for the thirty stations authorized for the great lakes, and plans and specifications for the buildings are being prepared. It is expected that these stations will be completed in season for use during the autumn of next year. Measures will also be taken to have the stations authorized for the Pacific coast in readiness for occupancy next winter.

The reports of the superintendents show that during the season of 1873-74 forty-eight vessels, valued, with their cargoes, at $2,331,625, and having on board 1,166 persons, were driven upon these shores. In twenty-nine instances the life-saving apparatus was called into requisition, and 303 persons were rescued by it. In the other cases its use was not required, but assistance of some sort, in administering to the comfort of the shipwrecked or in saving property, was rendered in nearly all by the force of the service. Of the amount of property jeopardized, only $457,282 was lost, and the number of lives lost was but two.

The Light-house Establishment, which exceeds in magnitude that of any other nation, providing as it does for the necessities of a coast line, including the great northern lakes, over ten thousand miles in distance, besides an extent of four thousand seven hundred miles on inland rivers—making a total of over fourteen thousand miles—keeps pace with the demands for increased aids to commerce and navigation.

Within the past year twenty-five light-houses, two light-ships, seven fog-signals, eight beacons, and twenty-seven buoys, have been established. The total number of such aids to navigation now in use in the United States, is 546 light-houses, 23 light-ships, 42 fog-signals, 382 beacons, and 2,865 buoys.

### Marine Hospitals.

The Secretary complains that the income from hospital dues is not what it should be. There are about 157,500 seamen employed on American vessels subject to hospital dues, yet but $346,676 have been received where $567,000 should have been had. He ascribes this deficiency to defects in the method of collecting dues. In place of having the Captains of vessels collect forty cents a month, would be to assess dues according to a schedule of the average number of men required to safely navigate vessels of various sizes, rigs, and kinds of traffic. This assessment could be readily verified by the ship's papers, now required for other purposes. If Congress shall see fit to so modify the act, it is believed the returns may be much simplified and the receipts correspondingly increased. At San Francisco the new pavilion hospital is rapidly approaching completion; and, although the change from the site first selected may make necessary some additional outlay to secure proper drainage, sewerage, &c., it is gratifying to know that the buildings will be completed for the sum originally appropriated—a sum not exceeding one-seventh the average cost of the other hospitals of equal capacity now owned by the Government. Early in September last, the hospital at Pittsburgh was vacated and turned over to the Supervising Architect for sale, in accordance with the act of June 22, 1874. The sale, however, has not yet been effected, the highest price offered being considered by the Department inadequate.

### Steamboat-Inspection Service.

The report of the Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats shows that the average annual loss of life by accident to steam-vessels during the four years preceding 1873, was 356, while for the year, 1873 the loss was 222, being a decrease of over thirty-seven per cent., and the loss of ten lives only in 1873 resulted from explosions; the receipts from fees for inspection and license, during the last fiscal year, exceeded those of the years previous by $15,398.35, while the expenditures were only $192.25 in excess of those of the previous year.

The territory of Alaska has yielded since possession was taken from tax on seal skins, rent of fur seal islands, and sale of seal skins, $1,350,229.67.

The Louisville and Portland canal has been taken possession of by the Government. It was ascertained that the company was indebted to its treasurer in the sum of $307.81, which has since been paid. There are outstanding bonds of the company amounting to $1,172,000, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually—January 1 and July 1 each year. These bonds will mature July, 1876, July, 1881, and July, 1886. No other debts were found to exist against the company, nor in their favor from the directors, the trustees under the mortgage, or other persons. The five shares of stock held by the directors have been transferred to the United States, and the value thereof, including interest, amounting to $813.50, has been paid at the Treasury. Public notice was given to the holders of the bonds to present the coupons due July 1, 1874, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New York for payment, and, of the $35,160 due on that day, $34,920 have been paid. Coupons to the amount of $390, past due at that time, but not previously presented, have since been paid at the Treasury.

The Secretary details his difficulties in ascertaining the income of the Pacific railroads, that he might demand of them the five per cent. of net earnings required by law. The demand, however, has just been made.

The printing of notes, bonds, and stamps, for the Government is recommended to be done at the Treasury Department. The rapid construction of public buildings is not favored.

### Cotton Claims.

Under the law for paying cotton claims, the Secretary reports that the number of bales of cotton seized after that date, the proceeds of which reached the Treasury, was about 50,000, and the net proceeds thereof, averaging the same at $100 per bale, was $5,000,000. The number of claims filed under this act was 1,336, the whole number of bales claimed is 136,877, the net proceeds of which, at $100 per bale, would be $13,687,700. It is well known that a large number of persons from whom cotton was seized have made no claim whatever. Under these circumstances the magnitude of the aggregate of claims presented [illegible] to his attention.

Of the aggregate number of claims presented or submitted for final decision, 686. [illegible] proceeds of 1,346 bales, and [illegible]

In the consideration of these claims, complicated and difficult questions of law and fact are [illegible]

It is submitted for the consideration of Congress whether [illegible] Executive Department.

B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Honorable JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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FURS, FURS,
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AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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NEW AND CHOICE.

New Ladies' and Misses' Felt Hats,
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Ladies' Ties, &c.,
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FANCY GOODS, ALL KINDS.

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By the Piece, Package or Bale.

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WATCHES,
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RANGING FROM $15 UPWARD.
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In order to make room for our
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# DAILY GAZETTE.

## FINANCIAL.

### Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 8, 1874.

The wet, disagreeable day yesterday, retarded business, and there was less than the usual demand apparent at the banks. The event of the day was the organization of the Board of trade, which was achieved, —a large attendance being present. The puddlers' strike, and the consequent shutdown excited more remark than any other subject. The President's message, with its urgent appeal for specie payment legislation, served to increase the interest in financial topics,—but it was merely a subject for talk. We judge the effect of the message was fully discounted.

The customs receipts at New York, Saturday last, were $237,000. The internal revenue receipts were $399,295, for the month $1,700,000. The Treasury hold $385,500,000 bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $16,500,000 to secure public deposits. National bank circulation outstanding, $351,500,000, of which $2,250,000 are gold notes. National bank notes received for redemption Saturday, $470,000. Balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business Saturday were: Currency, $15,093,809; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $47,905,000; coin, $82,746,882; including $22,592,400 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. During the week ending to-day the Treasurer of the United States has received from the Printing Division $476,000 in fractional currency. The amount of notes and fractional currency forwarded during the same period was $3,505,935. The Treasurer holds in trust for National banks $385,446,250 to secure circulation, and $16,437,200 to secure deposits of public moneys. Revenue receipts for the fiscal year, $45,990,681. The operations of the Treasury at the New York office during the week, included the disbursement of $509,000 on account of interest, $1,152,800 in redemption of five-twenty bonds, and the receipt of $1,858,000 for customs. The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $68,000 on account of interest and $610,000 in redemption of five-twenty bonds.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | Opened. | Closed. |
|---|---|---|
| Money | 3½ | |
| Gold | 111⅝ | 111½ |
| U. S. Sixes—1861—coupons | 120⅛ | 119⅞ |
| 5-20 1862 | 113 | 112⅝ |
| 20—1864 | 114⅜ | 114¼ |
| " 1865 | 116⅜ | 116⅛ |
| " 1865 new | 118⅜ | 118⅛ |
| " 1867 | 119⅛ | 118⅞ |
| " 1868—coupons | 119⅜ | 118⅞ |
| 10-40's | 113¼ | 112⅞ |
| Currency 6's | 116¼ | 116⅛ |
| New 5 per cents | 112⅜ | 112⅛ |
| 10-40's—coupons | 114⅛ | 113⅞ |

RAILWAYS.

| | Opened. | Closed. |
|---|---|---|
| New York Central | 101⅝ | 101⅞ |
| Erie | 26¾ | 27 |
| I. C. | 98½ | |
| C. C. & I. | 9⅞ | 10 |
| Do Pref. | | 57 |
| St. Paul | 38⅜ | 38½ |
| Michigan Southern | 79⅝ | 80⅛ |
| Do. Central | 79 | 79¼ |
| North Western Common | 46⅞ | 47⅜ |
| Do. Pref | 60¾ | 61⅜ |
| Rock Island | 101⅝ | 101⅞ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 88¼ | |
| Pacific Mail | 41⅜ | 41 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 82⅝ | 82⅜ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 31⅞ | 31⅞ |
| Union Pacific | 35⅞ | 35¾ |
| Toledo & Wabash | 30⅞ | 30½ |
| Harlem | 129 | |
| Adams Express | 113¼ | 113⅛ |
| American Express | 65 | 64⅝ |
| U. S. Express | 64⅛ | 64 |
| W., Fargo & Co. Express | | 82⅛ |
| Quicksilver | 36 | |
| Fort Wayne | 95 | |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph | 20 | 20¾ |
| Panama | 114⅞ | |
| Iron Mountain | 25¼ | |
| A. & P. Pref. | 16½ | |

Luther S. Kauffman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Penna Central | 52¾ | |
| " scrip | 105½ | |
| Reading | 54⅝ | 54⅝ |
| United Cos. of N. J. | | 129½ |
| Oil Creek | 8¾ | 8½ |
| Lehigh Valley | 61¾ | 62 |
| Central Transportation | 42¼ | 43 |
| Empire Do | | 55 |
| A. V. R. R. 7-30 | | 91½ |
| P. C. & St. L. 7's | 74¼ | |

NEW YORK, December 7, 1874.

Money 3½@4; choice mercantile paper 5@6 for sixty days and 6@7 for four months. Sterling was dull and quiet at 484½@485 for sixty days and 489½@490 for demand. Gold opened at 111⅝, and declined to 111½. The carrying rates were 1½, 2½, 3 and 4; borrowing flat. The clearings were $34,000,000. The customs receipts were $218,000. The specie engagements for to-morrow are $250,000. The Treasury disbursements were $810,000. Government bonds were weaker and lower, with smaller transactions than usual. State bonds were quiet and dull. Stocks were weak and feverish early in the day. Prices declined ½ to 2⅜ per cent., the chief decline being in Pacific Mail. The decline was caused by a raid of the bears. Later in the day the whole market was active and strong, and the advance from the lowest point of the day ranged ½ to 2¼ per cent., against a decline early in the day of ½ to 2⅜. The leading stocks were Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Northwest, St. Paul, Rock Island, Western Union, Wabash, Ohios and Union Pacific. The transactions aggregated 275,000 shares, of which 86,000 were Pacific Mail, 23,000 Western Union, 26,000 Northwest, 8,000 Rock Island, 10,000 St. Paul, 12,000 Erie, 48,000 Lake Shore, 13,000 Ohio & Mississippi, 21,000 Toledo, Wabash & Western and 16,000 Union Pacific.

*Governments.*—U. S. coupons of 1881, 119¾; 5-20's of '62, 112⅝; do of '64, 114⅜; do of '65, 116⅛; do new, 118⅛; do of '67, 119⅛; do of '68, 119⅛; new 5s, 112⅛; 10-40s, 113⅛; currency 6s, 116⅛.

*State Bonds.*—Missouri, 6s, 98½; Tennessee, old, 77; do new, 77; Virginia new, 38; do old, 38; North Carolina, old, 22; do new, 12½.

*Stocks.*—Canton, 57; Western Union Telegraph Company, 82⅝; Quicksilver, 33½; Adams Express, 113⅛; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 82⅛; American Express, 62; United States Express, 64; Pacific Mail, 40⅞; New York Central, 101⅞; Erie, 26⅞; do preferred, 43; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 126; Michigan Central, 80; Pittsburgh, 89; Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 88½; Northwestern common, 47⅛; do. preferred, 61⅝; Rock Island, 101⅝; New Jersey Central, 106; St. Paul, 38; do. preferred, 57; Toledo & Wabash, 30⅛; do. preferred, 45; Fort Wayne, 95; Terre Haute, 7; do. preferred, 25½; Chicago & Alton, 101½; do preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 31⅜; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 60; Burlington & Quincy, 104⅛; Lake Shore, 80⅝; Panama, 10; Illinois Central, 97½; Union Pacific, 35⅛; Central Pacific, 96½; Union, 92; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107⅛.

LONDON, December 5—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 5 7-16 per cent., which is 9-16 below the Bank of England rate. Consols: money, 91⅞@91⅝; account, 92⅛; 5-20's of '65, 106⅛; do of '67, 109⅛; 10-40's, 104⅛; new 5s, 103; New York Central, 94; Erie, 24⅛; do preferred, 39.

PARIS, December 5.—Rentes 62f 82½c.

### Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 7.—Cotton excited and prices higher; offerings large at quotations; good ordinary 12¾c; low middling 13⅝c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats: shoulders 7¾c; sides 10¾@11⅛c; all packed. Whisky $1.01.

## COMMERCIAL.

### Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

### PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874.

The leading merchandise markets continue quiet, there is less activity than is usual at this particular time, although trade in general, notwithstanding there is a good deal of complaining, is perhaps about all that we can reasonably expect. Orders for all kinds of goods are small, as the determination still prevails to carry no more stock than is absolutely necessary; and, furthermore, people generally are curtailing their expenses, buying nothing they can dispense with, and while the consumption of everything has been more or less curtailed, some kinds of goods have been more affected than others. The grain trade has been fairly active during the past week, and about the only new feature we have to report is a slight decline in Oats. Flour continues dull but unchanged, and the grocery trade is quiet; the only important feature connected therewith being an advance in New Orleans Molasses at the source of supply. The hog product is a shade easier, under the influence of the advices from Cincinnati and Chicago, but in our market prices are higher than they were a week ago. In general produce business continues dull, as compared with what it usually is at this season of the year, and while there has been no important changes in values since the date of our last weekly report, prices, as a rule, are lower than they were a month ago.

APPLES—Continue to come in freely, and with an increase in the demand and the supply steadily accumulating, the market, if anything, is weaker, although there is no disposition to make concessions on good stock in order to effect sales, as improved prices and a better market are expected towards Spring, and anything that will keep will be put away for the present. Sales, by the car load at $1.50@2 ₱ bbl for common to medium, and $2.25@2.50 for prime to choice.

ALE—No improvement to note in trade, which, in addition to being dull, is unsatisfactory, as there is no margin for profit. We continue to quote X at $9 ₱ bbl to the country and $8 to city; XX, $10; India Ale, $11. Half bbls in regular proportion.

ASHES—The market for almost everything in this line continues dull, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations.

APPLE BUTTER—In kegs, 60 to 65c ₱ gallon.

BEESWAX—There is not much coming forward, but the supply is fully equal to present wants, which are very meagre, and prices are nominally unchanged; we quote at 25@30c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues to come in pretty freely and with the supply accumulating and increased offerings, prices are barely maintained; 3¾@4¼c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Continue dull, and with a supply considerably in excess of the demand and holders generally anxious to realize, prices are weak and drooping; we hear of prime navies offering at $2@2.10 ₱ bush, which, preserving the usual difference, would bring mediums down to $1.75@1.80—these figures are for round lots. We look, however, for an increased demand before long, as they are about the cheapest article of food to be had, as one bushel of beans will go as far as ten bushels of potatoes.

BROOM CORN—The firmness noted in the market for this article still continues, and with a steady consumptive demand, continued light receipts and a limited supply, the recent sharp advance is still sustained, and a still further advance in prices is not improbable. The entire stock in the country is considerably reduced, both in first and second hands, and the indications are that prices will rule high all this year, or until the next crop is ready to market. Prime to choice hurl quoted at 10@10½c; medium to good, 8½@9½c; common, 7¾@8.

BUTTER—There has been a steady demand for the finer grades, the supply of which was very meagre during the past week, and prices were firm, although not quotably higher, while common stock, on the other hand, continues very dull, and the supply is large and accumulating. Sales of prime to choice roll at 30@33; medium to good, 20@25; common, 12@15. There were some sales of choice roll reported at 35, but this for the present is considered an outside price, and can only be realized for a fancy article.

BROOM HANDLES—Ex. No 1 plain, $18 per M; No 1 plain, $17; No 2 do, $7@10; Ex. No 1 painted, $28.00.

BROOMS—Are very firm in sympathy with Corn, and an early advance is not improbable. Following are the current rates for "Union" Brooms: No 1 Common Brooms, $2.25; No 2 do, $2.50; No 3 Hurl, $2.75; No 4 do, $3.25; No 5 do, $3.50; No 6 do, $3.75; No 3 Carpet, $4.00; No 4 do, $4.25; No 5 do, $4.50; Toys, fancy, $2; do common, $1.75; Wisps, fancy, $2; do common, $1.50; Steamboat, $4.25@4.75.

CHEESE—The market has been comparatively quiet during the past few weeks, but for good September make prices are fully sustained; makers, however, are all anxious to work off their late made cheese and to hold the September make, as the latter is always of a better quality than the former, and better suited for holding. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at 16½@17 for Ohio Factory and 17½@18 for New York. There is little or no Dairy cheese in the market, and little or no demand for it. Ohio Sweitzer is quotable at 17@18.

CANNED GOODS—The market for this kind of goods continues quiet, as the consumptive demand has not opened up yet, and the probability is that excepting Tomatoes, the consumption will be light. Tomatoes, however, are lower than they have been for several years.

COKE—Trade in this important article continues very much depressed, and no improvement can reasonably be looked for until there has been a decided change for the better in the pig iron trade, as the former is dependent upon the other. Prices are nominally unchanged at $2.50@2.75 ₱ ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

CEMENT, ETC., ETC.—Youghiogheny Cement, $1.75@2 ₱ bbl; Louisville, $2@2.25; Rosendale: $3@3.50; Portland, $7@7.50. Plaster—French's Selected, $4@4.25; New York, $3.25@3.50; Mills & Co.'s, $3@3.25. White Lime—Sandusky, Cleveland, Sawyer's, Fremont, $1.65@1.75. White Sand, $1.50@1.75 ₱ bbl.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—There has been an increased demand for Rope within the past week, caused by the resumption of navigation, but with this exception the market is dull; prices remain unchanged, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| MANILLA ROPE. | |
| ½ inch diameter and upward | 16 cts ₱ lb |
| ⅜ " " | 16½ " |
| ¼ and 5-16 inch diameter | 17 " |
| Tarred Rope and Lath Yarn | 13½ " |
| Hay, Stave and Leather Twine | 18 " |
| OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES. | |
| | 16 " |
| " bolt rope yarns | 17½ " |
| Sand Pump Rope | 16 " |
| SISAL ROPE. | |
| ¼ and 5-16 inch diameter | 13½ " |
| ⅜ inch diameter | 13 " |
| " " and upward | 12½ " |
| Hay, Spoke, Leather and Twine | 13 " |
| NEW ZEALAND ROPE. | |
| ¼ and 5-16 inch diameter | 13½ " |
| ⅜ " " | 13 " |
| " " and upward | 12½ " |
| Hay Twine | 13 " |
| Tarred Lath Twine | 13 " |
| JUTE ROPE. | |
| All sizes | 12 " |
| AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN. | |
| Tarred Rope | 14 " |
| " Lath Yarn | 13 " |
| " Spun Yarn | 13 " |
| " Marline | 19 " |
| " Houseline | 19 " |
| PACKING. | |
| American | 13@18 " |
| Russia | 18 " |
| Italian | 21 " |
| Patent Lubricating | 25@30 " |
| Sash and Bell Cord | 25@35 " |

CRANBERRIES—The market continues dull, and prices remain unchanged; $10 to $14 ₱ bbl, the outside figure for Sackett's.

CHESTNUTS—In light stock and almost out of season; we continue to quote at $2@2.50 ₱ bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—There is some little inquiry, but the market is far from being as active as it usually is at this season of the year, and the indications are that the market will continue quiet during the next month, perhaps longer. Apples may be quoted, in a jobbing way, at 5@7 cts ₱ lb. Peaches, 8@9c for halves.

DRESSED HOGS—The arrivals as yet have been meagre, but we understand that the demand is anything but active at current rates, 7½@8c.

EGGS—Sales of fresh, guaranteed as such, at 29@30, and pickled at 20@25.

FEATHERS—In fair demand. Sales of choice live geese, in round lots, at 55@58c; good, (not selected) 53 to 54c; No 2, 25 to 40c, as to quality—usual advance for small lots.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, and presents but little that is new or important, excepting a firmer feeling, in sympathy with Wheat; the demand continues light, being restricted to supplying immediate necessities of the trade, and prices remain unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $5.50@5.75 for Wisconsins, and $5.90@6 for Minnesotas; $5.85@6 for red winters, and $6.25@6.75 for amber and white wheat ditto. Wholesale men complain that some outside millers, mainly in Ohio, are selling direct to the retailers, thereby curtailing the trade of the former, and they intimate that they will remember those millers who are thus engaged. Rye Flour in light supply, and prices are still maintained: $5.50@5.75.

GAME—Is coming in pretty freely, and the market as yet is reported slow, owing in part to the soft weather. Following are the current rates: Rabbits, ₱ doz, $2; Squirrels, $1.50; Pheasants, $4; Partridges, $1@1.50; Prairie Chickens, $3.50; whole Deer, 10c ₱ lb; Saddles, 15 to 18; wild Turkeys, $1@2 each, according to size.

GRAIN—The arrivals of all kinds of grain have commenced to pick up somewhat again, and as there has been considerable contracted for recently, we may look for increased receipts during the next few weeks to come; prices, however, with the exception of Oats, which have declined, are pretty well sustained. There is rather more inquiry for Wheat, especially red, the supply of which is very meagre in this market, and there is a firmer feeling in consequence, without, however, any quotable advance in prices. Penna and Ohio red may be quoted at $1.15@1.18 for fair to prime, and amber and white at $1.20@1.23. It is said that farmers generally are selling their Corn and Oats and holding their Wheat, and that this has not been without its effect in stiffening the markets—nearly all the western markets have stiffened up within the past week. However, we can see no reason why Wheat should advance unless there has been a corresponding movement in flour, and it is worthy of notice that the latter has been lower relatively all season than the former. The Oat market, as already intimated, is easier, and prices are a shade lower; we now quote at 65@66—there have been sales of prime white within the past few days at 66. Ear Corn in steady demand and light supply, as it is cheaper for feeding than Oats, hence prices are pretty well sustained, although increased arrivals are expected within the next few days; quotable, on track, at 75@78, as to quality. Shelled is also in light supply, and may be quoted at 80@82. There is a steady demand for Rye and little or none offering; we continue to quote at $1.05@1.10. Fall Barley may be quoted at $1.35@1.40, with but little offering—brewers are buying their Spring Barley direct from Chicago.

GROCERIES—We have no particular change to note in prices of any goods, this market remaining steady, with a light demand, and nothing in the near future that would encourage more activity. New Orleans Sugars are active, with a fair demand, which will continue until the small crop is exhausted. New Orleans Molasses is reported more active in New Orleans, with an upward tendency, and from the present outlook, prices will be no lower this season. Teas have advanced, owing to reported short crop. Coffee a shade lower, with no extra stock in first hands.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUGARS. | | | |
| Crushed | 11¼ | Standard B | 10⅝ |
| Granulated | 11¼ | Ex C Standard | 10⅛ |
| Powdered | 11¼ | Demerara | 9½@10¼ |
| Standard A | 10½ | Porto Rico | 8½@9¼ |
| N. O. Sugar | 8½@9¼ | | |
| SYRUPS. | | | |
| Sugar house | 35@40 | Sugar Drips | 60@65 |
| Maryland | 45 | White Drips | 65@70 |
| Silver Drips | 55 | Extra Golden | 70@75 |
| COFFEES. | | | |
| Rio Good | 20 @21 | Fancy Roasted | 26 |
| Rio Prime | 22 @23 | Roasted Rose | 25½ |
| Rio Fancy | 24 @25 | Roasted Java | 40 |
| Roasted 1 lb pkg | 28 | | |
| RICE. | | | |
| Rangoon ₱ lb | 7 @7½ | Patna ₱ lb | 7½@8 |
| Carolina ₱ lb | 8 @8½ | | |
| MOLASSES. | | | |
| Porto Rico | 50@55 | New Orleans | 70@73 |
| Demarara | 50@55 | | |
| SPICES. | | | |
| Grain Pepper | 27 | Ground Ginger, 10 lb cans | 31 |
| " Allspice | 20 | Ground Allspice, 10 lb cans | 25 |
| Cloves | 50 | Ground Cloves, 10 lb cans | 63 |
| Cassia, Bark | 40 | Ground Mustard, 10 lb cans, Durham | 35 |
| Nutmegs | $1 40 | | |
| Ground Pepper, 10 lb cans | 35 | | |
| Ground Cinnamon, 10 lb cans | 50 | | |
| TOBACCO. | | | |
| Lorillard's Perfection, lbs | 63 | Orange Girl, dark 3d | 60 |
| Circassian Girl, D. T. | 65 | Virginia Darks | 56 |
| Sultanas | 66 | Spun Roll | 56 |
| Gold Bar | 68 | Imperadora Fine Cut | 85 |
| Five Bro.'s lbs D. T. and 3d | 62 | Perfection | 78 |
| Monitor | 62 | Sportsman | 55 |
| Weyman's | $18 50 | Perfection | 33 |
| Eng. Shag | 18 00 | A. A. | 33 |
| Tom and Jerry | 36 | F. G. | 33 |
| SOAPS. | | | |
| Babbitt's Best | 10 | S.E. & Co's Sup. 6 Wax | |
| Babbitt's N. Y. City | 10 | Woman's Friend | 5½ |
| Russian | 10 | Scrubbing | 4 |
| Shat L. O. U. | 5 | ParkCo.'s Toilet, per box, 3 d. | 1 75 |
| Persian | 3 75 | ParkCo.'s Glycerine, per box, 3 doz | 1 75 |
| Colgate's Palm, ½s and ¼s | 4 75 | Park Co.'s Honey | 1 75 |
| Colgate's Ass't Toilet | 4 50 | Cashmere Bouquet, per gross | 36 |
| Colgate's C.C.C. | 1 75 | | |
| Ex. Erba Wax | 7 | | |
| Olive | 6 | | |
| STARCH. | | | |
| Common | 06 | Silver gloss | 9¾@10 |
| Buffalo | 06 | Corn | 10¾@11 |

HAY—The receipts of baled continue comparatively light, and with a steady demand the market is steady and prices are sustained, ranging, on track, from $20 to $25 ₱ ton, for common to prime. However, now that river navigation has been resumed, increased arrivals may be looked for. Loose is selling from country wagons at $25@30. Oat Straw, baled, $15@16.

HIDES—Owing to the decline in Europe lightfor Hides, the export demand has fallen off, and the market for light Hides is weaker, Heavy Steers remain firm. Kip and Calf unchanged. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Green Salted Cows | 9 cts ₱ lb |
| " " Steers, Light | 9 |
| " " " Heavy | 10@10½ |
| " " Calf | 12@13 |
| Green butcher bulls | 5 |
| Green butcher cows | 6 |
| Green butcher steers, light | 7 |
| Green butcher steers, heavy | 8 |

LEATHER—There is rather an improved demand for some descriptions of Leather, but as yet the demand is not what was anticipated at this season of the year, the result is considerable Leather in the rough, and finished is far less Leather in the market unsold. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Oak Sole, country | 0.34@0.37 |
| Oak Sole, city | 0.35@0.42 |
| Red Sole, B A, heavy and mid | 0.32@0.33 |
| Red Sole, Orinoco | 0.29@0.31 |
| Red Sole, good dgd | 0.27@0.29 |
| Oak, Rough | 0.39@0.41 |
| Harness, city oak | 0.38@0.41 |
| Harness, country | 0.36@0.39 |
| Harness, No. 2 and common | 0.32@0.35 |
| Fair Skirting | 0.43@0.45 |
| Fair Bridle, ₱ doz | 60.00@70.00 |
| Belt Leather | 0.40@0.46 |
| Finished Calf | 1.10@1.40 |
| Finished Upper, ₱ foot | 0.19@0.23 |
| Finished Kips | 0.50@0.90 |

MILL FEED—The market is firmer, and with a limited supply, prices are rather better; Bran quotable at $1.05@1.10 ₱ cwt; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $1.15@1.25; Middlings, $1.50@1.60; Oil Meal, $2.

ONIONS—The market continues quiet and prices remain unchanged; $3 to $4 ₱ bbl.

OILS—No 1 Lard Oil (winter strained,) $1.07@1.08. Linseed, 83@85c. Carbon, 9½@10c, by the car load; and 1@2c additional for smaller lots.

POTATOES—The market is reported firmer, the receipts during the past week having been light, and prices are a shade higher. Sales of Peach Blows, sacked, on track, by the car load, at 85@90, and other kinds at 75@80. Sweets unchanged at $4@5 ₱ bbl, the outside figure for Jerseys.

POULTRY—Live Chickens dull; 40 to 50 cents ₱ pair. Dressed Chickens, that is for fresh receipts, 10 to 12; Ducks, 13@14; Turkeys, 14 to 15c. Stale stock hard to dispose of at any price.

PROVISIONS—The market for the hog product continues fairly active, fully as much, if not more so, than usual at this particular time, and notwithstanding the feeling has been a little offish in the west within the past few days, prices here are fully sustained, and higher than they were at the date of our last review. There must be a break in the hog market before the product can come down, and, as intimated in our last review, some operators are predicting a break in both. Following are the current rates:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams—Extra S. C. ₱ lb | 13½ | Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb | 14½ |
| Shoulders, Ex S. C. | 11 | Do., half barrels | 15 |
| B'fast Bacon, S. C. | 14 | Do., ½s | |
| Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old | 15 | Do., 3 lb caddies | 17¾ |
| | | Do., 5 lb do | 17 |
| Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₱ doz | | Do., 3 lb pails | 17¾ |
| Bacon Shoulders | 10 | Do., 5 lb do | 17⅝ |
| Short Rib Sides | 13½ | Do., 6 lb do | 17½ |
| Clear Sides | 14½ | Lard-Ref. for summer use in tcs | |
| Mess Pork, ₱ bbl | $22.50 | Do., in ½ bbls | |
| Ham Sausage | 10 | Do., in bk'ts | 16 |
| Lard Oil, per gal | $1.08 | Carbon Oil, per gal | 10 |

SEEDS—The market continues very quiet, and quotations are nominally unchanged. Clover may be quoted nominally at $5.50; Timothy, $2.50, and Flax at $1.85@1.90.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3 cts for good mixed, woolen ½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Continues scarce and in demand; country, 7 to 7½; city, 8 to 8½.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade, while it cannot be termed active, is all that can be expected at this season of the year; manufacturers do not complain so much about a want of orders as they do in regard to a want of margin for profit. We continue to quote, that is for job lots, at 65 ₱ cent. discount off Pittsburgh list.

WHITE LEAD—Quiet and unchanged at 10½c by the ton and 11c for small lots. In tin packages, one-half to one cent ₱ lb additional.

WOODEN WARE—No 1 three-hoop tubs, $9; No 2 two-hoop tubs, $8; No 3 two-hoop tubs, $7; three-hoop pails, $2.25; two-hoop pails, $2; keelers, $1.60. Globe Wash-boards, $2.75; I. X. L. Washboards, $2.35; Kalamazoo clothes-pins (full count) $1.50 per dozen; round head clothes-pins, $1 ₱ box.

WILLOWS—Choice fine at 11c ₱ lb; large, 10; two-years growth, 7@8.

## ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET —WEEKLY REVIEW.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, ALLEGHENY, MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874.

CATTLE.

The most important features to notice in connection with the market to-day is that while prime and extra butcher cattle sold readily at full rates, common stock opened dull, dragged all the way through, and even at a sharp decline, there were a number left over unsold. The number on sale did not differ much from that of last Monday, but the great bulk were common in point of quality, hence, as already intimated, prime stock was scarce and holders got no difficulty in realizing very full rates in consequence, while, on the other hand, there was an oversupply of common and inferior, by which we mean old cows and thin scrubby steers, and for these the market was the worst we have had for several weeks. The extremes ranged all the way from 2½ to 7¾; we are cognizant of a drove of 39 head of old cows and thin scrubby steers having been wholesaled by Wm. Reilley to Dan. Mike at 2¾, and then, on the other hand, Marks & Bro. obtained 7¾ for an extra Chicago bullock, the best that has been on sale for some time; indeed, it was good enough for Christmas beef. However, dealers complained that, even for the very best grades, which, as we have already intimated, brought fully as much as last week, or, for that matter, any time this season, they made no money, that they cost as much at the source of supply as was obtained here, with freight, shrinkage and other necessary expenses added, hence there was a very general complaint all around. It is said that butchers cannot even afford to pay present rates for good stock, taking the prices they are obtaining for beef into consideration, and with so many men out of employment and every indication of a hard winter, they cannot put prices up, and thus it is. There is no question but what the producer has the best part of the cattle trade now, that he is making more money than either the drover or the butcher, and this is likely to continue to be the case for some time to come. Quotations may be given as follows: Choice butcher cattle, by which we mean "Chicago tops," 7¾; prime 6¾@7; medium to good, 5½@6½; fair, 4½@5; common, 3¼@4. Bulls rather better again, and we now quote at 3@3½.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H Nagle | Penna | 14 | J Beeler | Penna | 3 |
| P Sheitmantle | do | 35 | M Kauffman | do | 14 |
| W & J Riley | do | 30 | J Hamlin | do | 11 |
| R McCaslin | do | 9 | Hartman & B | do | 17 |
| I Ackerman | do | 12 | Varner & S | do | 60 |
| Sadler & McC | do | 27 | Lowenstein & A | do | 17 |
| J Shamberg | Chicago | 48 | Keifer & S | Chicago | 19 |
| L Keifer & Co | do | 17 | E Katz | do | 19 |
| N Hector | do | 24 | Lowenstein & A | do | 25 |
| J Needy | Ohio | 35 | A Greenwald | Ohio | 34 |
| L Rothchilds | do | 25 | J Shamberg | Chicago | 26 |
| Head & T | do | 22 | Lobman & K | Ohio | 39 |
| J Trimble | do | 19 | J Baddock | do | 20 |
| S Hagan | do | 8 | G Stutt | do | 21 |
| A B Gray | do | 20 | J F Hose | do | 20 |
| J Torrance | do | 20 | V Cocklin | do | 40 |
| H Dondna | do | 20 | S Fordyce | do | 19 |
| N J Laughlin | do | 20 | J N Majors | do | 20 |
| G Bland | do | 40 | J Tinker | do | 20 |

Total number on sale.....923
Total number on sale last Monday.....965

There was a single carload wholesaled to go out of this market, sold by A. Greenwald to Simon O'Donnell, at 5¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The number on sale to-day was larger than it has been for several weeks, footing up close on to 1,200 head, and while good, fat sheep sold readily enough at full rates, common stock, of which there was an oversupply, dragged, and it looked just before noon as if there would be a number left over unsold; one dealer, we understand, sold 60 head at prices ranging from 5¼@6c, and McMillan & Norris, of Washington Co., reported having sold 55 head, averaging from 160 to 105 lbs, at 5¼@5½. Lambs may be quoted all the way from $2.50 to $5 ₱ head for inferior to prime. The stock on sale was reported as follows:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Stakely | Penna | 53 | John Beeler | Penna | 50 |
| S Vandever | do | 60 | J Gettman | do | 37 |
| P Sheitmantle | do | 100 | P J Kelly | do | 59 |
| W Gregg | do | 60 | D Henry | do | 67 |
| R Stevenson | do | 57 | R McCaslin | do | 175 |
| Morris & McM | do | 150 | J Fairley | do | 140 |
| J West | West Va | 67 | Jas Shaw | do | 77 |

Total.....1,193
Total number on sale last week.....843

HOGS.

The number on sale to-day was the largest of the season; in addition to the regular dealers, who were all well supplied, there were quite a number of outside lots, and the result was an easier market for buyers, although good, corn hogs were no lower; the fact, too, that the weather was unfavorable was not without its effect; sales were made, in a retail way, at prices ranging from 6⅞ to 7⅜, gross, as to quality, and there were quite a number left over unsold. R. McCaslin had a bunch of extra heavy, the whole 39 head averaging close on to 300 lbs—they were too heavy, too much fat.

FRESH COWS.

There is a continued steady demand for good milkers, and all of this kind meet with ready sale, and that, too, at very full rates, say $50 to $75 for prime to fancy. We are cognizant of three having been sold for $200, two for $67 each and one for $66; also 1 for $50 and another for $55. Common and medium quotable at $25@40.

VEAL CALVES.

There is a steady demand for good, veal calves, and they are scarce, and are selling at full prices—say 6½@7c; common to medium quoted at 5½@6. The inquiry is mainly for the former kind.

## PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874.

The most noticeable feature in connection with the Crude market is that it is firmer, and as compared with Saturday, if anything, a shade higher; Parker dispatches quoted at 80c free on cars, and 82½ in barges. We understand that it cost more to put it in barges than cars, hence the difference in prices. Offers to sell, delivered in barges here, at $1.02½@1.03, said to be 15@18c cheaper than it can be delivered here by rail, quite a difference. Most of the oil coming by river is freighted at the rate of 15 to 18c ₱ bbl, so that there is little or none of it being placed on the market—the rate by rail is 35c; the indications at this writing are favorable for a continuance of navigation, and the receipts by river will probably be large for some days to come. Refined was firmer to-day, in sympathy no doubt with the raw article, and prices are tending upward; quotable at 8¼@8⅜ on cars here, to go to Baltimore, and 10⅜@10½, delivered in Baltimore. Refiners allege that there is little or no margin at current rates hence they are not inclined to sell.

The Barrel trade is considerably demoralized, and there are no regular sales; may be quoted nominally at $1.20@1.25 for countries, and $1.30@1.35 for city make. Receipts, particularly by river, continue liberal.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Greer & C | Sunbeam O W | 80 |
| Lockhart & F | Brilliant O W | 155 |
| J Bushnell | National O W | 939 |
| Greer & C | Keystone O W | 243 |
| Total | | 1,417 |

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Waring Bros. | W. L. Elkins | Phila. | 200 |
| Lockhart & F. | Warden F & Co | | 416 |
| Total | | | 616 |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 7, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged in every respect.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No 2 spring Chicago 89@89¼c spot or seller December; 90¼c bid for seller January; No 3 spring 83½@83⅝c; rejected 79@80c. Corn: demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 75½@76c spot; 75¼c bid for December; No 2 67⅛c; spot 68¼c. Oats: demand fair and market firm; No 2 53½@54¼c spot; 54¼c seller December. Barley unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and prices drooping; $19.50 spot; $20.15 seller February. Bulk meats excited and prices higher; $12.97½@13.00 spot; $13.32 seller February; shoulders 6¾@7c.

WHISKY—Sales at 97c.

On call Board wheat closed at 89¼c seller December; 89¾c seller January. Corn: 75¾c seller December. Pork $19.50 cash; $20.47½ seller March; $20.15 seller February. Lard $13.00 cash; $13.35 seller February.

### New York.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Flour steady, with very moderate inquiry; receipts, 25,104 barrels; superfine western State $4.15@4.75; common to good extra do $4.90@5.10; good to choice $5.15@5.75; white wheat western extra $5.75@6.25; extra Ohio $4.95@6.75; St. Louis $5.25@8. Rye flour steady; $4.20@5.25. Corn meal steady; western $4.10@4.75. Wheat: receipts 102,000 bushels; quiet and firm with moderate inquiry; $1.08@1.09 for No 3 spring, $1.10@1.11 for No 2 Chicago, $1.11@1.12 for No 2 northwest, $1.12 for No 2 Minnesota, $1.14 for No 2 Milwaukee, $1.14@1.17 for old No 2 spring, $1.18@1.26 for No 1 spring, $1.08@1.25 for ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.19@1.26 for red winter western, $1.27@1.30 for amber do, $1.28@1.37 for white western. Rye quiet at 95@98c. Barley steady and firm; $1.55 for Canada West. Malt quiet and firm. Corn dull and unchanged; receipts 5,000 bushels. Oats firmer and decidedly more active; good speculative demand; receipts 7,050 bu; 68@70c for mixed western, 69@72c for white do. Hay quiet; 90c. Hops firm. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet and steady at 8⅛@8⅜c; fair to good refining, 8⅜c; prime Muscovado, 8¾@8⅞c; refined steady at 10⅛@10⅜c. Molasses quiet; Porto Rico 50c; New Orleans 62@65c for good to choice; Rio quiet and steady. Petroleum quiet and steady; crude 5¼@5⅜c; refined 11¼c. Rosin: heavy; $2.20@2.30 for strained. Turpentine: heavy; 33½@34 for spirits. Eggs unchanged. Pork dull: nominal at $21. Mess beef unchanged; cut meats quiet; Middles dull and lower; 10½; western long clear. Lard: heavy and decidedly lower; 13⅞c for prime steam. Butter unsettled; 20@38c for western. Cheese quiet; 12½@15¼. Whisky lower at $1.02.

### New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—Flour dull; double $4.75; treble $5.50; choice $5.75@6.25. Corn slightly firmer; mixed 90c; choice white and yellow 92c. Oats 67@70c. Bran quiet at $1.15. Hay dull; prime $27. Pork dull at $21.50. Dry salt meat dull; shoulders 8c. Bacon dull at 9¾@13¾@15c. Sugar cured hams 15½c. Lard lower; tierce 14¼c; keg 15½c. Sugar in good demand; inferior 5@5½c; common 5⅞@6¼c; fair to fully fair 6⅞@7⅜c; prime to strictly prime 7½@8c. Molasses in good demand; common 40@43c; fair 47@50c; prime to strictly prime 52@56c. Whisky lower; Louisiana $1.02@1.04; western at $1.04. Coffee quiet; fair to prime 17¼@19¾c. Corn meal $3.85.

### Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.—Clover seed in fair demand at 8@8.25. Timothy nominal. Flax seed scarce and wanted at $2. Flour firm and in moderate demand; Wisconsin and Minnesota family extra $5.35@6; Indiana and Ohio do $5.50; high grades $6.50@7.50. Wheat quiet; red $1.23@1.25; amber $1.25. Rye steady at 97@98c. Corn active; new yellow 80@84c; new white 84c. Oats steady; white 66@68c; mixed 64@65c. Petroleum firm; refined 10⅝c; crude in bbls 8@8⅝c; bulk 5c. Whisky held at $1.02. Butter quiet; prime to choice 35@36c; choice western roll 34@35c. Cheese steady; fine western 15¼@16¼c; prime western 14@15c. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

### St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 7.—Cotton quiet and unchanged in every respect. Flour: low grades active and firm but unchanged. Wheat is firmer; No 2 red winter $1.08½. Corn easy; No 2 mixed 68½c. Oats are firmer; No 2 56½c. Barley is scarce and unchanged. Rye is scarce and wanted. Whisky quiet at 98c. Pork dull and nominally lower; $19.75@20 spot; offered $20.25 seller February, $20.50 bid seller March; no sales. Nothing doing in meats; held at previous quotations; no demand. Lard dull; 13c cash.

### Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 7.—Flour dull; western superfine $4.25@4.50; do extra $4.75@5.25. Wheat dull; No 2 red western $1.23@1.24. Corn: mixed western 81@82c; white do 85c. Oats firmer; mixed western 64c; white do 65c. Rye weak and lower; $1@1.03. Hay dull and unchanged. Pork: nominally $21. Bacon firm and scarce; shoulders 10½c; clear rib 13¾@13¾c. Western butter unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky $1.03.

### Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 7.—Cotton dull and declined; middling 13¾@14c; sales large. Flour: demand fair and market firm; low grades scarce and firm; $7@7.25. Corn: mixed nominally 80c. Oats: demand fair and market firm; mixed 67½c. Bran easy. Pork quiet and weak at $22. Lard: demand fair and market firm at 15@15½c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged in every respect; 7¾@8@10@11c.

### Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 7.—Cotton dull and prices declined to 14c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn lower; 70@75c. Oats quiet and unchanged; 44@65c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Bacon—none. Hams; sugar cured 12@13c. Bacon shoulders; clear 7¾@7⅞c. Bulk sides; clear rib 10¼@10⅜c; clear 10¾c. Lard 14@15¼c. Whisky 98c.

### Foreign.

LONDON, December 7.—Tallow 46s; linseed oil 24s 9d; turpentine 25s.

LIVERPOOL, December 7.—Cotton easier; middling upland 7⅝@7⅞d; Orleans 8@8⅛d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; receipts 2,200 bales, American 7,000. Lard 64s. Shoulders 33s. Hams, S. C. 50s.

### Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 7.—Cotton dull but unchanged at 14c. Wheat scarce and firm at $1.10@1.20. Corn: demand fair and prices advanced; 62c. Barley scarce; fall $1.45. Pork dull; $20@20.50 spot; $21 seller February. Lard dull; steam 13⅝@13¾c. Green meats dull. Bacon dull and prices are nominal. Hams 11@11½c, closing at inside. Whisky scarce and strong at 96c.

### Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 7.—Flour: demand light; holders firm. Wheat dull; No 2 white Wabash $1.15½; No 1 white Michigan $1.12; amber Michigan 1.08¼. Corn: dull and prices a shade lower; high mixed 70½c; 71c seller December; 70¼c seller January; old high mixed 75c; low mixed 69c; old 72c. Clover seed $5.65.

### Cotton.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Cotton quiet at 14⅜@14½c; futures closed steady; sales of 47,900 bales; December 14 5-16@14 11-32c; January 14 21-32@14 11-16c; February 15 1-32c; March 15 11-32@15 5-16c; April 15 11-16c; May 15 31-32@16c; June 16 5-16c; July 16@16 9-32c.

### Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 7.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum firmer; Standard White car lots 8¾c; Ohio State test 10¼c; small lots 1@2c higher.

### Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat $1.05@1.10. Corn: ear at elevator 66c; shelled, new 67c; old 71@73c in elevator. Oats 54@56c in elevator. Rye 90@95c. Barley 98c@$1.25.

### Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 7.—Flour quiet and nominally unchanged. Wheat weak; No 1 Milwaukee 92c; No 2 88⅜c. Corn: No 2 mixed 73c. Oats in fair demand; No 2 in store 52c. Rye quiet. Barley active; No 2 in store $1.30; No 3 $1.11.

### Oswego.

OSWEGO, December 7.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee Club, $1.32. Corn dull; new high mixed 92c.

### Live Stock.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Beeves: receipts for yesterday and to-day 3,830, making 8,030 for the week, against 7,950 last week; market ruled dull and irregular, with good to prime steers scarce and firm at full prices, and inferior and medium cattle plenty and weak with downward tendency; native steers ranged 8@13½c; Texans and Cherokees 6½@10½c. Sheep and lambs: fresh arrivals 10,500, making 28,850 for the week, against 23,080 last week; demand light and trade dull; 4@6¼c for poor to extra sheep; 6@7½c for poor to choice lambs. Swine: receipts yesterday and to-day 20,400; total for the week 51,020 against 48,940 last week; live hogs slow; $7@7.25 per 100 lbs, with 1 car Ohio, 183 lbs, average $7.15, and 1 do, 174 lbs, $7.20; dressed weaker and ¼c off, closing dull at 8¼@8½c.

CHICAGO, December 7.—Cattle: receipts 2,000 head; market dull; fat cows $3; "spayed" heifers sold at $3.65@4.30; Texan Cows and steers $2.60@4; fair to extra natives nominally $4@6.50; shipments 1,200. Hogs: receipts 25,000, making the total number on sale about 65,000, under which the market ruled dull and lower; range $5.30@7.30 for common to choice, with shippers at $6.75@6.90; shipments 5,000. Sheep: receipts 600; market dull, but firm and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, December 7.—Hogs: receipts 10,918; market weak and little doing; common $6.50@6.85; medium to fair $6.90@7.25; good packing grades $7.30@7.45; extra butchers $7.50@7.60; bulk of sales at $7.20@7.40; about 12,000 still in the pens; shipments 232.

ST. LOUIS, December 7.—Hogs dull and little doing. Cattle dull; only poor qualities offering and few sales.

### Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 7.—The package trade was only moderate, and jobbing branches inactive. Brown and bleached sheetings are in fair request. New York Mills shirtings are reduced to 16½c. Prints are in good demand. Side-bands and chintzes sell freely. Wamsutta prints are reduced to 6½c. Heavy cassimeres and worsted coatings are in fair request. Kentucky jeans are fairly active.

## IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—100 bbls lime T C Jenkins; 1 car g stone F Alden; 1 do Williams & Co; 2 cases tobacco Fresby C & Co; 4 tells p sacks A McClure & Co; 45 do hose Hartley McK & Co; 3 bxs moulding F Pollard; 10 bbls d knobs Jacobs & Co; 1 case cigars W A Masnutt; 1 keg butter E & C Maginn; 10 bbls apples Head C & Co; 6 bxs A L Murphy; 4 bbls d corn J Pettit & Co; 5 dressed hogs I Hippley; 7 bbls sundries P Duff & Son; 160 o bbls C A Wormcastle; 139 sks e corn McBane & A; 1 bbl cider G Shafer; 1 bx sundries F Good; 151 bags e corn J Rose; 20 pks g ware R P Wallace; 2 bbls whisky H Riddle Son & Co; 7 do whisky McKleen & Co; 48 bags g scrap Flaccus & Son; lot furniture H C Lippincott; 2 bbls d corn H J McCracken; 50 cases matches Reymer Bro.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 box castings Mansfield & Co; 1 m chopper A L Murphy; 1 box tobacco Beamer & Co; 11 bbls eggs J H Loh & Co; 10 do bw flour L J Blanchard; 56 bgs bw flour H Riddle Son & Co; 66 do L W Eng & Co; 1 car oats J Graham; 1 do owners; 1 do H J McCracken Bro; 2 cars lumber Wm Anderson; 2 bxs handles Logan G & Co; 23 sks kegs Fahnestock W L & Co; 95 kegs rivets W H Townsend & Co; 13 keg Davis C & Co; 1 car iron C A Carpenter; 2 bbls eggs 2 kegs butter E Fox & Co; 75 bxs poultry 1 case eggs H Rea Jr; 6 bxs steel Reese Reese G & Woods; 1 car hay W G Miller; 400 bbls flour B H Voskamp; 100 do Watt L & Co; 100 bxs pickles Heinz N & Co; 160 bbls flour Dan Wallace; 295 pigs lead E Trent & Co; 7 cers hams E H Myers & Co; 100 bbls flour Shomaker & Co; 9 bbls sizing F W Gerdis & Co; 3 bxs mdse W W Barker; 1 bbl c spirits Reed & Co; 1 dox prunes A C Bakewell & Co; 1 box potatoes J Stone & Co; 3 do r mdse Singer w & Co; 1 barrel hard ware Atwood & McC; 15 cases lobsters J J Howard; 2 bbls game Voigt M & Co 3 do alcohol A Koch; 15 do spirits M Manhall & Co; 87 g hides J Hammett & Son; 300 bbls flour F W Jenkins & Bro; 300 sks do 900 bbls do T C Jenkins; 2 cars hay Dunn & H; 1 car rye W J Meek; 180 bbls b hams W B Hays & Son; 13 do lard oil F Green & Co; 10 do whisky P H Hamberger; 5 cases sausage H Rea Jr; 1 box books A H English & Co; 25 pkgs mdse Wm Felton & Co; 25 cases h radish Heinz N & Co; 2 bxs mdse A J Mills & Co; 4 cars zinc Fleming A & Co; 5 bbls o meal Schellhase & Hartman; 11 sks mdse J R & A Murdock; 1 organ S Boyd & Co; 1 box mdse W F Anderson; 1 car hay A F Weinberger; 1 do brick Hubbard L B & Co; 1 car iron Carnegie K & Co; 1 car shingles Geo Kim & Co; 1 do Stone & S; 1 do h wines Shipton & W; 1 car feed A Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 do mdse W Frogson; 1 do flour J Seibert & Co; 2 cars wood L J Brecht; 75 bgs oats Shomaker & Co; 175 bbls beans John White Jr; 3 orgrs S Hamilton & Co; 20 bbls beans Reymer Bro; 20 bxs e soap C F Bruggerman; 8 do R S Herring; 7 do R Rasmyer; 3 rolls mdse Roswick Bros; 7 bbls eggs McCracken Bro; 4 bxs mdse W E Schmertz; 2 do buckets W Mullins; 25 bxs h ware Fleming A & Co; 1 car steel Singer N & Co; 48 bbls shovels Myers & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—48 cars coal Armstrong D & Co; 86 do N Y & C G C Co; 28 do Sable C Co, 3 do stone Kloman C & Bro; 3 do Shoenberger B & Co; 4 do stone J L Lowry; 3 do Isabella F Co; 1 do lumber Zinkann & Andreggs; 1 do A L Shaffer; 1 do Wm Anderson; 1 do bark Lappe & H; 1 do J C Lappe, 1 do hay Fender & W; 1 do s iron W Smith & Son; 1 do clay Star Fire Brick Co; 1 do lime W J Baughman; 169 bu oats John Wilson & Son; 20 bags bw flour T C Jenkins; 1 box brushes Geo A Kelly & Co; 1 do Wittleberger & W; 1 bbl rags Pickering & Co; 1 bx mdse W Hoffman; 3 bbls lard oil C P Markle; 2 do hogs W Flaccus & Son; 1 do d apples J D Smith; 11 sks wheat Seibert & B; 2 bbls apples Voigt M & Co; 4 do corn 19 do oats 1 do potatoes Fellback & Dickson; 20 bbls cider H Freeker; 2 stoves 2 pcs stave A Bradley & Co; 1 bale Riesick & Bro; 2 rolls leather Wm Flaccus & Son; 4 rolls leather W McWhinney & Son; 3 rolls butter Voigt M & Co; 1 sks beans 1 box eggs Voigt M & Co; 13 sks scraps and tails W Flaccus & Son; 6 sks rags McCullough & S; 2 pair scales Wolff L & Co; 1 box ware Haworth & D; 1 do Eess pork A Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 roll leather W Mooney & Son; 1 box mdse E Normand; 3 bbls apples J S Messer; 2 bbls l oil J H Smith & Co; 1 oil J H Messer; 1 powder safe Austin Powder Co; 1 dog 1 bag potatoes 1 do cabbage Michael Buckley; 6 bbls apples Peter Louster; 4 bales dry goods D Gregg & Co; 1 case flannel Niad & Co; 1 do J W Bainbridge.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—40 bbls flour 240 sks do F W Jenkins & Bro; 120 bbls l eggs Head C & Co; 1 do apples J P Smith Son & Co; 51 bxs soap 1 bale T Goodwin & Co; 20 bbls apples Smith R & F; 20 bbls oil Paine A & T; 25 bxs oil Jas Dalzell & Son; 40 bbls molasses Dilworth Bros; 100 bbls flour F W Jenkins & Bro; 1 car corn L C Newson; 32 bbls molasses Dilworth Bros; 15 bxs tobacco T C Johnston; 1 bbl poultry J Abel; 1 do vinegar Geo A Kelly & Co; 34 do molasses A Kirkpatrick & Co; 400 sks flour F W Jenkins Bro; 2 green hides 1 bbl sheep skins G Kahn; 13 cases tobacco A Shaub; 7 bbls whisky P Durand; 10 do K Lanahan; 12 pails tobacco H Landis; 8 cads tobacco Shipton & W; 5 cases l wine J J Speck & Co; 5 bbls starch J H Lippincott; 15 bxs tobacco do Bell & S; 50 pails do T J Wallace; 10 bxs p tobacco J Reese; 4 do J Seibert; 2 cks s zinc Park & Co; 16 cads do; 10 do Fleming A & Co; 10 bxs candles L J Blanchard; 50 cads tobacco 5 ½ bbls do Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—2 cars p'g lead Beymer B & Co; 1 car flour Voeghtley K & Co; 1 do lumber Hamilton L & Co; 2 cars feed Hack & S; 1 do flour 1 do feed 20 bxs soap G Stewart; 2 cars staves J M Hemphill; 30 bales cotton Birmingham W & Co; 100 bbls lime Holmes & Co; 25 do flour Johnson & McF; 100 sks do H Lenz; 2 bxs soap 5 do candles J Craig; 5 do soap W D Peet; 20 hides 1 bbl tallow G Wettach & Son; 2 cars lumber McQuewan V & Co; 1 car flour Roberts & Co; 73 sks cider J Miller; 1 car staves Central Ref Co; 116 sks l seed M B Snydam; 27 do rags J Herbert; 12 pails tobacco H Landis; 6 do hogs I Hippley; 12 bbls apples F Owens; 1 car s pipe J Miller.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—1 car oats McHenry & H; 2 cars rye W J Meek; 1 do oats J M Hemphill; 1 car corn L G Dorn & Co; 1 do oats J H Anderson.

### Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shoenberger B & Co | 9 | Cambria I Co | 9 |
| Reese G & W | 2 | Lucy Furnace | 9 |
| Isabella Furnace Co | 2 | | |
| Total | | | 27 |

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Graff B & Co m | 2 | Lindsay & McC m | 10 |
| Total | | | 12 |

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

| | |
|---|---|
| J Moorhead b | 5 |

## RIVER NEWS.

### State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 7, 1874.

| Stations. | Above low water—ft. | in. | Change—+ or −, ft. | in. | Dir'n of Wind. | State of Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cairo, Ill | 11 | 4 | | −2 | NW | Clearing |
| Cincinnati, O | 11 | 1 | | −1 | S | Cloudy. |
| Davenport, Iowa | 1 | 5 | | +1 | N | Fair. |
| Keokuk, Iowa | 1 | 9 | | +1 | NW | Fair. |
| *Leavenworth | 3 | 6 | | | W | Clear. |
| Louisville | 6 | 7 | | | W | Cloudy. |
| Memphis, Tenn | 7 | 11 | | +2 | NW | Clear. |
| Nashville, Tenn | 7 | 8 | | −1 | NW | Cloudy. |
| Omaha, Neb | 2 | 5 | | | SW | Clear. |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 7 | 6 | | −1 | N | Lt Snow. |
| Shreveport, La | 8 | 7 | | +3 | N | Clear. |
| St. Louis, Mo | 5 | 1 | | −7 | NE | Fair. |
| Vicksburg, Miss | 10 | 2 | | +6 | NW | Clear. |
| Dubuque | 3 | 6 | | | NW | Fair. |

*Below bench mark.

GEORGE H. ROHE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The river was apparently at a stand last evening, with 7½ feet in channel; a mixture of rain and snow fell all afternoon, and this, in connection with Sundays' rain, will no doubt cause a rise within the next 24 hours. Wind north-west, and growing colder. Thermometer, 35.

The Exchange from Cincinnati, and Carrie Brooks from Zanesville, arrived with fair trips. The Mollie Ebert left Cincinnati for this port on Saturday, and should arrive here to-morrow or the next day.

The Exchange, Captain Shuman, is announced to depart for Cincinnati to-morrow (Wednesday) without fail.

The Messenger arrived at St. Louis on Sunday from this port, the first Pittsburgh arrival at that port for several months.

The Tom Dodsworth, J. S. McDonald and Grand Lake arrived yesterday, and the Fred. Wilson No. 2 departed for Cincinnati with a tow of coal.

There could not have been as much rain at the headwaters of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers as there has been here within the past two days, otherwise these streams would not be reported falling.

—A letter to the Evansville *Courier* relates the following story: Among the old retired Cumberland River pilots is one W. H. Carroll, who lives on his farm mouth of Smithland. Several years ago he was employed to take the steamer Atlanta from Nashville to the mouth of the Cumberland. On the trip down she struck the pier at Clarksville bridge and sunk. The hull and cabin parted, the latter floating on down the river. All the crew abandoned the wreck except Carroll, who refused to give up his job. He being observed at some point below, a skiff was sent out to his relief. But he had agreed with the Captain to take his boat out for so much, and he would have to go on out as agreed upon for the trip. As he passed Smithland, he rang his bell to land, but she would'nt land. He, however, successfully landed in a field below Smithland. The Atlanta still owes him for the trip.

—Walter, of Cairo, writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* as follows: One of our citizens, who is a passenger on the Thompson Dean, says the Idlewild lit out behind the Dean at Memphis for the purpose of passing her under way in sight of the city, and, although she struggled hard, she failed, and the Dean walked away from her. It is not likely that the Idlewild did her best, even if the Dean is the faster boat. Capt. Jack Grammer would hardly crowd his boat on such a trip, crowded with people.

—A St. Louis dispatch under date of 5th says: The river is 6 feet in the river between here and Cairo. Business fair. The Commonwealth and John F. Tolle got away for New Orleans with all they wanted. Captain James Howard, of Jeffersonville, arrived from Cairo this morning. He leaves for Pittsburgh to-morrow. The Paragon got off Kimmswick to-day, and is coming up to go in the docks here. Her cargo is being brought up by the Bon Accord and barges. The Paragon will be ready to proceed on her trip by Monday or Tuesday.

—A Louisville dispatch under date of 5th says: The market for Pittsburgh coal is active at ten cents afloat; stock in first hands light. The report of Mc-Donald Ganger, gives the receipts of coal by the late rise at 2,200,000 bushels, brought by 24 towboats, with 213 barges. The shipments were 4 towboats with 48 barges.

—A New Orleans paper says: "There never was but one R. E. Lee built, and when she has gone out of existence, her like will never be seen again." Bosh! There is at least another steamer R. E. Lee now running.

—The Belle Lee arrived at New Orleans, Wednesday, with 3,800 bales and 5,000 sacks.

—The A. J. Baker, Capt. Thomas Poe, arrived at St. Louis from Louisville on Saturday.

### The Charles Morgan.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

It takes a man of considerable nerve to invest the round sum of $80,000 in a large and splendid steamer for the Cincinnati and New Orleans trade these trying times in the river interest. Captain Albert Stein has expended fully this amount in the production of his elegant side-wheel passenger steamer Charles Morgan, just completed and ready for business. The dimensions of the hull, built by the Marine Railway Company, and modeled by Captain Perry Tharp, the Superintendent of this famed boat-building corporation, is: Length, 302 feet on deck and 298 feet straight keel; 43 feet beam and 41 feet floor; depth of hold 7½ feet, and built out of the very best selected timber, and extra fastened in every particular from stem to stern. The hull has 5 feet sheer. Her machinery comprises a battery of six boilers, manufactured out of Brown's iron by McIlvain & Spiegel, 40 inches in diameter and 28 feet long, and a five-box nigger boiler, 40 inches in diameter and 12 feet long. She is likewise provided with steam capstans, steam fire engines and pumps, and all the auxiliary engines and machinery to be found on a first-class steamer. The water wheels have a diameter of 32 feet, with buckets 12 feet long and 24 inches wide. She has two lever engines, 26 inches in diameter and 8 feet stroke.

### IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER EXCHANGE.—Lot furniture D W Hunisman & Co; 50 bbls flour Means S & Co; 100 bbls grain Fairman & H; 200 bales straw Cunningham & I; 100 bbls keg Iron P R Dickey & Co; 30 tons pig iron J W Porter; 20,000 fire brick Singer Nimick & Co; 10,000 do Carter Bro & Co; lot furniture W H Lemon; do F G Wise; do F Eichenlaub do John Bernard; do Close S & Co; do Knox Kim & Co; do Bechtold; do J Kenworthy; do Folding C & Co; 4 do Marker; 7 do Shuman; 3 do J H McMahon & Co; 10 do W B Hays & Son; 11 bales cotton E Hyde & Son; 61 bales cotton C H Markle & Co; 27 pks tobacco H Dallmyer; 1 bbl varnish Robert McEldoney; 13 bbls turnips P Duff & Son; lot furniture H Berger.

ZANESVILLE PER CARRIE BROOKS.—2 bbls eggs 16 do butter 4 do d apples 1 sk onions J J Pettit & Co; 2 bbls eggs W H Graff & Co; 3 do 1 pks butter J H Loh & Co; 236 sks e corn 3 tons shipstuff steamer Carrie Bro; 2 half bbls butter H Rea Jr; 100 sks e corn 45 do middlings J H Ewing; 10 bbls g 1 do d apples 1 do beans J White Jr & Son; 25 do flour J & A Deitz; 6 pkgs eggs 1 bx butter M Laughlin Bro; 16 pks mdse J Pauley; 1 bbl eggs 25 sks s stuffs J Craig; 50 do Weible & E; 20 bbls beans Arbuckles & Co; 20 do Dilworth Bro; 51 oil bbls C A Wormcastle; 407 sks e corn H J McCracken Bro; 52 do McBane & A; 10 pks B D Moore; 14 pks beans 4 do eggs 11 do butter 3 do d apples 15 sks rags P Duff & Son; 2 pks turkeys 2 do butter 1 bbl eggs Head C & Co; 20 bxs t glass R Collins; 150 o bbls P Kappeli; 130 sks e corn J Windsor.

## RIVER PACKETS.

### For Cincinnati and Louisville.

TUESDAY, December 8—4 P. M.
THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER,
EXCHANGE.
SAM SHUMAN....................Captain.
WM. HARBINSON....................Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

## OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

OFFICE OF THE CITY CONTROLLER,
PITTSBURGH, November 30, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT two (2) per cent. of the OUTSTANDING WATER EXTENSION BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, will be paid if presented at this office DECEMBER 10th, 1874.
R. M. SNODGRASS, Controller.
de1

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Home street, from Centre to Valley street, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 24, 1874. no25

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of LIBERTY AVENUE from Thirty-third street to Centre avenue, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1874. no10

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, December 3, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' reports on the opening of Short street, from Southern avenue to Norton avenue, Norton avenue, from Cowan street to Short street, Hall street, from Gray street to Cowan street, Gray street from Southern avenue to Prospect street, and Dilworth street from Gray street to Ennis street have been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.
de4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of the following streets and avenues are in my hands for collection, and if not paid within 30 days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.

Opening of Thirty-fourth street, from Carson street to Monongahela river.

Opening of Albert street, from Charles street to Bluff street.

Opening of Morris street, from Clark street to J. Gallagher's property.

Opening of Henry street, from Clark street to Bates street.

Opening of Charles street, from Henry street to Morgan street.

Opening of Camp street from Herron avenue to Jefferson street.

Opening of Iowa street from Herron avenue to Bellefield.

Opening of Adelaide street from Madison avenue to Iowa street.

Opening of Jefferson street from Ridge street to Alpine street.

Opening of Webster avenue from Kirkpatrick street to Thirty-third street.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 12, 1874. no13

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening and grading of the following streets and avenues are now in my hands for collection and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees:

Opening of Thirty-ninth street, from Penn avenue to Liberty street.

Opening of Mary street, from John street to Forthieth street.

Opening of Fortieth street from Penn avenue to Liberty street.

Opening of Broadway street, from Negley avenue to Hiland avenue.

Opening of Forty-fifth street, from Davison street to Penn avenue.

Opening of Carnagie avenue, from Fifty-fourth street to Fifty-fifth street.

Opening of Thirty-eighth street, from Penn avenue to Liberty street.

Opening of Howley avenue, from Thirty-eighth street to Fortieth street.

Opening and widening of Ellsworth avenue, from Neville street to Aiken avenue.

Grading of Pearl street, from Penn avenue to Liberty street.
THOS. S. BIGELOW,
City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 19, 1874. oc23

## LEGAL.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE—ESTATE OF MARY A. BAXTER, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of MARY A. BAXTER, late of Allegheny city, Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will make them known without delay.
ELIZABETH W. BAXTER,
MARY BAXTER,
Executrix,
Allegheny City.
de1:j5c-T

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE intention to apply to the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, approved April 29th, 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," for a perpetual charter of incorporation of the first class, not for profit, for THE TRADESMEN'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE. The character and object of said Institute is the support of scientific advancement of the industrial arts by any methods within the scope of such undertaking, and its business is to be transacted in the City of Pittsburgh.
no17 184

**HAZARD POWDER CO.'S**
**Sporting and Mining Powder.**
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors, and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh (late Irwin) street, Pittsburgh.

## FINANCIAL.

**HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK,**
LIBERTY STREET.
Corner Sixth avenue.
CAPITAL, : : : : $200,000.
DIRECTORS.
W. A. Reed, R. Robinson,
Jacob Rush, William Freeman,
S. H. Nesbit, R. M. Leonard,
Paul H. Hacke.
President—R. ROBINSON.
Vice President—P. H. HACKE.
Cashier—JOHN MURPHY.
A general Banking business conducted. Interest paid on time deposits. Deposits received in any amount from $1 upward. Accounts solicited.
Bank open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 6 to 8 P. M.

**City Deposit Bank & Trust Co.**
Corner of Penn and Collins avenues, East End.
Capital . . . $100,000.
Interest allowed on time deposits. Discounts daily.
J. I. MARCHAND, President.
B. M. EVERSON, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. Brown, H. C. McFarland,
J. W. Tim, Dr. A. J. Davis,
Jas. Connor, A. H. Gross,
C. H. Armstrong, G. G. Negley.

**Allegheny National Bank,**
OF PITTSBURGH.
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

**PARK SAVINGS BANK**
No. 192 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
CAPITAL . . . . $100,000.
Stockholders individually liable. Interest paid on time deposits.
DIRECTORS.
James Rafferty, George Stewart,
Wm. Anderson, Thompson Gilleland,
B. M. Gray, Hugh Richardson,
Isaac Rigby, William F. Dill, Jr.,
H. Hunneshagen,
JAMES RAFFERTY, President.
A. N. BURCHFIELD, Cashier.

**Commercial Banking Company,**
Cor. Smithfield St. and Third Ave.,
PITTSBURGH
CAPITAL . . . . . . . $200,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
W. H. EVERSON, President. W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Alexander Bates, J. A. Blackmore,
L. Osgood, John O. Phillips,
W. H. Everson, J. B. Sneathen,
Wm. France, B. F. Wilson,
O. F. Wharton, W. W. O'Neil,
Jacob Klee.
Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

**N. Holmes & Sons,**
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.

**Hart, Caughey & Co.**
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Successors to Hanna, Hart & Co.)
DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS,
And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Also, SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

**PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK**
Of Pittsburgh,
83 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CASH CAPITAL, . . . . $300,000.
INCORPORATED 1866.
Office: No. 83 Fourth Avenue,
(In Safe Deposit Co.'s Building.)
President—HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President—WILLIAM REA.
TRUSTEES.
Henry Lloyd, William Rea,
Thomas Wightman, E. P. Jones,
R. H. Hartley, Geo. P. Wallman,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Edward Gregg,
Hiram Stowe.
Secretary and Treasurer—SIDNEY F. VON BONHORST.
Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits.
Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M., and on Saturday evening from 6 to 9 o'clock.

THE
**SAFE DEPOSIT CO.**
OF PITTSBURGH.
Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the
Safe Keeping of Valuables,
UNDER GUARANTEE,
AND THE
Renting of Safes,
IN ITS
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS
BUILDING AND OFFICE,
No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office Hours—From 8 o'clock, A.M., to 5 o'clock, P. M.
President..........HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President..........EDWARD GREGG.
Secretary and Treasurer..........WM. LITTLE.

## CAR WORKS.

J. R. WILSON, Prest. and Treas. GEO. W. BITNER, Gen'l Manager.
**PITTSBURGH CAR WORKS,**
Manufacturers of
**RAILROAD FREIGHT CARS,**
Box, Stock, Flat, Coal and Coke Cars, Mine Wagons, Pit Cars and Larries. Special attention paid to fitting of Wheels and Axles, and Repairing of Cars.
Rigging up Inclined Planes, Hoists for Vertical Shafts, etc., in short, complete outfits for Coal and Coke Works made to order. Flooring of hard and soft Wood for Machine Shops, Manufactories, Stables, etc., worked from three-fourths of an inch to two inches in thickness—the only place in Pittsburgh where heavy flooring is made.
OFFICE:
**409 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.**
Works—TORRENS STATION, P. R. R.
jy21:e87

W. COLDER, Pres. JOHN MURPHY, Agent.
W. T. HILDRUP, Sup't.
**HARRISBURG**
**Car Manufacturing Company,**
Harrisburg, Pa.
MANUFACTURE
Passenger, Mail, Baggage, Gondola, Box, Flat, Gravel, Ore,
**MINE AND HAND CARS,**
Also, Car Wheels, Car, Bridge and Road Castings, Forgings of all kinds, for Car, Bridge or other purposes.
Repairing of all kinds promptly done. au12

**PITTSBURGH LOCOMOTIVE**
AND
**CAR WORKS.**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES**
Boilers and Tanks,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

## STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE
**TO AND FROM EUROPE**
TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.
PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.
DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.
COLLECTIONS of inheritances, legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.
PARCELS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.
GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stocks, &c., dealt in.
European Shipping News, Telegraph Office and Financial Indicator.
Please apply
**MAX SCHAMBERG,**
**Banker, Broker, Gen. Agent, &c.**
163 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

**AMERICAN LINE,**
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Only Line Carrying the American Flag.
Sailing every Tuesday from Philadelphia, for
QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage accommodations unsurpassed.
Rates as low as by any other first-class route.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, Philadelphia.
LOUIS MOESER, 142 Smithfield street; THOS. E. WATT, 78 Fifth avenue; THOMAS JONES, 62 Chatham street, Agents, Pittsburgh. au22:196

## FINANCIAL.

**AMERICAN BANK.**
Iron Bank Block,
Corner Sixth avenue and Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL . . . $200,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Martland,
James Mosgrove, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,
Charles B. Leech, Wm. Floyd,
John Floyd.
Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.
fe10:h41

## FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

**Pittsburgh Foundry.**
**A. GARRISON & CO.,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilled and Sand
**ROLLS!**
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
**ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,**
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions,
AND
**ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse:
**NO. 33 WOOD STREET,**
Corner Second Avenue.

**A. HARTUPEE,**
MANUFCTURER OF
HARTUPEE'S PATENT COMPOUND
AND OTHER
**Improved Engines,**
HARTUPEE'S PATENT GRATE BARS,
Clay Mills for Brick Makers.
Also, CASTINGS of any size and weight for ROLLING MILLS, &c., made to order.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
CORNER FIRST AVE. AND SHORT ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**ANCHOR MACHINE WORKS**
And Foundry,
**LINDSEY, MURRAY & CO.,**
Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40 & 42 Penn Av.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of
**Marine and Stationary Engines**
Machinery of every description made to order. Mill, Furnace and Machinery Castings furnished on short notice. Repairing promptly attended to.

**ROBINSON, REA & CO.,**
(Successors to Robinson, Minis & Millers)
**Washington Works**
Founders and Machinists,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of every description, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Office—No. 12, CORNER FIRST AVENUE and SMITHFIELD STREET.
Agent for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja11:x52

**NAILS, NAILS, NAILS.**
**WHEELING NAILS,**
Nails of Every Variety,
Winslow's Patent Barb Nails,
Bar Sheet and Galvanized
Iron, Terne Plate, &c.,
SOLD BY
**ONIONS & BALDWIN,**
NO. 10 WOOD STREET,

**Industrial Machine Works.**
**Hugh M. Bole, Proprietor,**
Manufactures Steam Engines of all Classes, and General Machine Work; also, Castings made to order, of all kinds.
Repairing promptly done and well done.
Shop—Corner Point alley and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,**
**IRON CITY FOUNDRY.**
Manufacturers of BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE AND MACHINERY CASTINGS. CORNER OF LIBERTY AND TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

**MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.**
**A. TOMLINSON & CO.**
Manufacturers of COAL PIT CAR WHEELS, BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE and MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description. RAILROAD STREET, between 29th and 30th streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

## ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

**UNION BOILER**
AND
**Sheet Iron Works.**
**Schaal, Hoeveler & Co.,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**Steam Boilers,**
OIL STILLS, TANKS,
Agitators, Settling Pans, Gasometers, Salt Pans, etc.
Repairing promptly attended to.
WORKS—FACING THE A. V. R. R.,
Between 32d and 33d streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**O'Hara Boiler Works**
**N. SNYDER & CO.,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**Steam Boilers,**
OIL TANKS,
Stills, Agitators, Salt Pans, Gasometers, Settling Pans,
PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS,
BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Cor. Second Av. and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

**FORT PITT**
**Boiler, Still and Tank Works.**
**D. W. C. CARROLL & CO.,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tubular, Double-flued Tubular, Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers.
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks.
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans.
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers.
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges.
Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

**WEST POINT**
**Boiler Works,**
No. 13 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all sizes. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.
**WATSON & MUNROE.**

**PENN AVENUE**
**Boiler Works.**
**JARED M. BRUSH & CO.,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM BOILERS, OIL STILLS,
SHEET IRON WORK, &C.
No. 61 Penn Avenue.

**SAMUEL M'MASTERS,**
**Alderman,**
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

## IRON AND STEEL.

**WILSON, WALKER & CO.,**
**UNION FORGE**
AND
**IRON MILL,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wrought Iron Drawbars, Patent Drawbar Iron, Face and Follower Plates, Links, Pins, Hammered and Rolled Axles, and Railroad Car Forgings generally.
**UNIVERSAL MILL PLATES,**
ANGLES, SPLICE BARS,
Shafting, Merchant Bar, &c.
Twenty-ninth and Railroad Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

**ROOFS.**
**W. B. Scaife & Sons,**
Nos. 119 and 121 First Ave.,
79, 81, 83, 90 and 92 Second Ave. and 78 Third Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Erect in any part of the United States,
**IRON ROOF FRAMES**
Manufacturers of
**CORRUGATED IRON,**
The best article in use for covering or siding Wooded Frame Buildings.
ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF
SCAIFE'S PATENT WROUGHT
**IRON DOME HEAD,**
Kitchen Range Boiler,
EVERY BOILER TIGHT AND TESTED AT 130 POUNDS PRESSURE.
Sheet and Plate Iron Work,
AND COPPER PIPES.

**WAYNE IRON**
AND
**STEEL WORKS.**
**BROWN & CO.,**
Manufacturers of the
WAYNE AND "U. S." BRANDS OF
**IRON AND STEEL,**
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging. Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality; Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements, Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern. Near Union Depot. Office and Works,
**COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND TENTH ST.,**
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Our "U.S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

**FORT PITT**
**Iron and Steel Works**
**REESE, GRAFF & WOODS,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**Iron and Steel**
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
At the Works, Thirty-second Street,
Near Penn, PITTSBURGH, PA.

**KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.**
**HENRY LLOYD, SON & CO.,**
Manufacturers of Best Common, Refined and Charcoal
**IRON.**
BOILER, PLATE and SHEET IRON.
Office and Works, SECOND AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**ISABELLA FURNACES.**
**Isabella Furnace Co.**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**Foundry and Forge Pig Iron,**
ETNA, PA.

**Pennsylvania Iron Works.**
**EVERSON, MACRUM & CO.,**
Manufacturers of every description of
**SHEET AND BAR IRON,**
Flat, Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron, Fine and Common Sheet Iron.
Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**IRON CITY IRON WORKS.**
**Rogers & Burchfield**
Manufacturers of
**SHEET IRON**
Of every Description. Office and Warehouse, No. 108 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special attention paid to Fine Sheets for Trunks and Stamping purposes. my30:r84

**PHŒNIX ROLL WORKS.**
**JAS. B. YOUNG & CO.,**
PATENT SEMI-STEEL AND CAST IRON
**CHILL ROLLS**
SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS, Haskin's Patent Double Spiral Pinions, Cast and Finished to Order at Lowest Current Rates.
41st, 42d and Valley R. R.,
PITTSBURGH.

**PITTSBURGH**
**TAR CHEMICAL WORKS**
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pitch, Iron and Asphalt Varnish, Carbolate Powder, the Universal Disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, Crude Acid, Purified Benzoles, and other Products of Coal Tar.
Office—No. 62 FIFTH AVENUE, up stairs.
WORKS—Adjoining the Gas Works, Allegheny.

## STEEL WORKS.

**PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.**
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
**ANDERSON & WOODS,**
Manufacturers of
**Best Refined Cast Steel,**
Of Every Description; also
*Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.*
CORNER ROSS and FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.**
**SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,**
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of every description of
**Cast and German Steel,**
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate,
Elliptic and Platform Springs,
Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water street and 100 First ave.
New York, 30 Gold St.—Chicago, 146 Lake St. Boston, 13 and 15 Custom House St.

**HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,**
Manufacturers of every description of
**CAST STEEL.**
Office and Works—PENN and SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe16:m55

**Black Diamond Steel Works.**
**PARK, BRO. & CO.**
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
**STEEL!**
Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

**CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.**
**Miller, Barr & Parkin.**
OFFICE: NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

## RAILROADS.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.**—On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 29th, 1874, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.
MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except Monday, at 2:51 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 12:05 p. m., Philadelphia 4:15 p. m.; New York 7:35 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS daily, at 7:56 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 p.m., Philadelphia 7:30 p.m., New York 10:30 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 9:10 p. m.
MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 8:11 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:40 p. m.
ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily, at 12:51 p.m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m., Baltimore 3:2 a. m., Washington 6:20 a. m.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily except Sunday, 4:21 p.m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:25 a. m., Philadelphia 6:50 a. m., New York 10:10 a. m.
FAST LINE daily, at 7:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 4:13 a. m., Philadelphia 8:05 a. m., New York 11:15 a. m., Baltimore 7:45 a. m., Washington 9:07 a. m.
WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 6:51, 10:21, 11:46 a. m., 2:41, 5:41, 6:11 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 12:51 p. m.
BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 6:06, a. m., 5:01 and 9:21 p. m. Sunday 9:21 p. m.
WILKINSBURG ACCOM. 7:16 p. m.
JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:31 p. m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.
Trains arrive at Union Depot, as follows, city time:
Mail Train daily, except Monday..........1:21 a. m.
Fast Line daily except Monday..........1:41 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily except Monday 6:56 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily..........
Pacific Express daily..........7:41 a. m.
Way Passenger daily..........1:41 p. m.
..........8:21 p. m.
Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a. m., 1:21, 2:41, 5:46 and 7:51 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m.
Brinton Accommodation 7:31, 8:21 a. m. and 7:11 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 7:11 p. m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation 9:21 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation 9:41 a. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.
From Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, city time.
MAIL TRAIN, connecting for Butler 6:36 a. m.
EXPRESS, connecting for Butler..........2:11 p. m.
FREEPORT ACCOM.. 9:16 a. m. and 4:46 p. m.
On Sunday, 12:51 p. m.
SPRINGDALE ACCOM., 11:21 a. m., 6:11, 8:41 and 11:16 p. m.
MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER, 3:21 p. m.
Trains arrive at Federal street Depot, city time:
Express, connecting from Butler..........10:21 a. m.
Mail Train, connecting from Butler..........5:46 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation 8:16 a. m. and 1:41 p. m.
On Sunday 9:51 a. m.
Springdale Accom., 6:51 a. m., 3:43, 7:11 and 11:16 p. m.
Market Train from Butler 9:11 a. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.
D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMPSON, General Manager.

**ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.**—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23d, 1874, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hulton Accom. | 6:40am | Hulton Ac. | 6:30am |
| Buffalo Ex. | 7:25am | Night Express | 7:00am |
| Kittanning Ac. | 11:30am | Soda Works Ac | 8:30am |
| Hulton Ac. | 2:00pm | Kittanning Ac. | 10:00am |
| Titusville Ex. | 2:40pm | Hulton Ac. | 1:30pm |
| Kittanning Ac. | 4:30pm | Titusville Ex. | 3:25pm |
| Soda Works Ac | 5:55pm | Kittanning Ac. | 5:40pm |
| Night Ex. | 8:25pm | Pitts. Express. | 9:25pm |
| Hulton Ac. | 11:00pm | Hulton Ac. | 7:20pm |

Buffalo and Night Express trains make direct connections for Buffalo.

Buffalo and Pittsburgh Express daily—on Sundays to and from Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:35 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:23 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Buffalo Express connects at Red Bank for Brookville, Driftwood, Williamsport and all points on the P. & E. R. R.

Titusville Express North and Pittsburgh Express South connect at Red Bank with train on Sligo Branch for Sligo and Clarion county.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination.

Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Superintendent.
THOS. M. KING, Assistant Superintendent.

**PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.**
On and after Nov. 15th, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fast Line | 2:13am | Atlantic Ex. | 2:33am |
| Chicago Mail | 6:13am | Wheeling Ex. | 10:53am |
| Cl. & Wh'g Mail | 6:53am | Chicago Ex. | 12:28pm |
| Erie & Asht. Ex. | 7:53am | Erie & Ash. Ex. | 2:43pm |
| Chicago Ex. | 9:53am | Chicago Mail | 3:43pm |
| Cl. & Wh'g Ex. | 1:53pm | Cleveland Ex. | 3:53pm |
| Pacific Ex. | 2:13pm | Ch. & St. L. Ex. | 7:38pm |
| Wellsville Ex. | 4:28pm | Cl. & Wh'g Ex. | 7:53pm |
| Erie & War Ex. | 4:38pm | Erie & Ash. Ex. | 11:28pm |
| Depart from Allegheny. | | Arrive in Allegheny. | |
| Beaver Falls Ac. | 8:38am | Leetsdale Ac. | 6:53am |
| Leetsdale Ac. | 10:28am | Leetsdale Ac. | 7:43am |
| Leetsdale Ac. | 12:08pm | Beaver Falls Ac. | 8:13am |
| Sharps. & As. Ac | 1:13pm | Enon Accom. | 8:48am |
| Enon Accom. | 3:48pm | Sharps. & As. Ac. | 10:28am |
| Leetsdale Ac. | 5:13pm | Leetsdale Ac. | 12:53pm |
| Beaver Falls Ac. | 6:23pm | Beaver Falls Ac. | 2:13pm |
| Leetsdale Ac. | 8:28pm | Leetsdale Ac. | 4:28pm |
| Leetsdale Ac. | 10:58pm | Leetsdale Ac. | 7:43pm |
| Fair Oaks Sunday Church | 12:43pm | Fair Oaks Sunday Church | 9:53am |

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
F. R. MEYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

**PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILWAY,** (Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore "Short Line.")—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. IMPORTANT CHANGES.—On and after SUNDAY, November 29th, 1874, trains on this road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner of Grant and Water Sts., as follows, Pittsburgh time:

| DEPART. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Uniontown Ac. | 6:30am | McKeesport Ac. | 6:45am |
| Through Mail | 8:00am | McKeesport Ac. | 7:35am |
| Mixed Way | 9:25am | W. Newton Ac. | 8:25am |
| McKeesport Ac | 11:00am | Through Ex. | 8:50am |
| McKeesport Ac. | 3:15pm | Uniontown Ac. | 10:15am |
| Uniontown Ac. | 3:45pm | McKeesport Ac | 12:00 m |
| McKeesport Ac | 4:20pm | McKeesport Ac | 2:00pm |
| W. Newton Ac | 5:15pm | McKeesport Ac | 6:10pm |
| McKeesport Ac | 6:20pm | Uniontown Ac. | 5:40pm |
| Through Ex. | 8:00pm | McKeesport Ac | 7:35pm |
| McKeesport Ac | 11:15pm | Through Mail | 8:50pm |
| W. Newton ChT | 12:45pm | W. Newton ChT | 10:05am |

Mail and Accommodation trains daily, except Sunday. Express train daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and all points East. General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.
SAMUEL C. HOUGH,
General Passenger Agent.
E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent.

**NEW ROUTE FROM PITTSBURGH TO FRANKLIN AND OIL CITY.**—The New Castle and Franklin Rail Road is completed from New Castle via Wilmington, Neshannock Falls and Mercer to Stoneboro, making a new and short line from Pittsburgh to Franklin and Oil City, via the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Rail Way to New Castle, thence via New Castle and Franklin Rail Road to Stoneboro, thence via the Jamestown and Franklin Rail Road to Franklin and Oil City.

NINETEEN MILES OF TRAVEL SAVED BY THIS LINE.

On and after MONDAY, November 16th, 1874, passengers by this route can leave and arrive as follows:

Leave Pittsburgh at 7:40 a. m. on Erie Express and arrive at Oil City 2:55 p. m.

Leave Allegheny at 1:13 p. m. on Sharpsville Accommodation and arrive at Oil City 8:35 p. m.

Leave Oil City at 6:45 a. m. and by the Erie Express, arrive at Pittsburgh 2:38 p. m.

Leave Oil City at 4:40 p. m. and by the Erie Express, arrive in Pittsburgh 11:28 p. m.

Coupon Tickets for sale at the ticket offices of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. W. Co., at Union Depot and Allegheny City.
A. VANDIVORT, Supt.
no16:182 N. C. & F. R. R.

**PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.**
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 12, 1874, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at Depot, 226 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

| DEPART. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Through Mail | 6:10am | Homestead Ac. | 7:00am |
| Monongahela Ac | 11:15am | Through Mail | 8:30am |
| Fast Line | 3:55pm | Fast Line | 10:40am |
| Homestead Ac. | 6:15pm | Pittsburgh Ac. | 6:05pm |

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:02 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:00 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 3:05 p. m.

The Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:15 p. m. on Saturday.

Packets to and from Brownsville make close connection with fast trains to and from Pittsburgh, as follows: Leave Brownsville daily (except Sunday) at 5:00 a. m., connecting with Express, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:40 a. m. Returning, Monongahela Accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 11:15 a. m. connects with Packet, reaching Brownsville at 5:30 p. m.

Leave orders for Baggage at General Office, 61 Fourth avenue.
JOHN M. BYERS, General Superintendent.
WM. J. ROSE, General Passenger Agent.

**PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.**
(Pan Handle Route.)
On and after SUNDAY, November 29, 1874, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

| DEPART. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fast Line | 2:03am | McDonald's Ac | 7:13am |
| Columbus Mail | 7:13am | Washington Ac. | 8:23am |
| Washington Ac. | 8:53am | Steubenville Ac. | 9:38am |
| Pacific Express | 8:03am | Cincinnati Ex. | 7:38am |
| McDonald's Ac | 10:43am | McDonald's Ac | 2:03pm |
| Pittsburgh Ex. | 2:13pm | Washington Ac. | 3:58pm |
| Steubenville Ac. | 3:28pm | Columbus Mail | 12:33pm |
| Washington Ac. | 4:58pm | Fast Line | 7:28pm |
| Mansfield Ac. | 6:13pm | Southern Ex. | 2:33am |
| McDonald's Ac | 10:58pm | Mansfield Ac. | 7:40pm |
| Sunday Church | 12:48pm | Sunday Church | 10:03am |

Fast Line and Pittsburgh Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
W. L. O'BRIEN,
Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen. Supt.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**
**Drs. Jorden and Davieson**
beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their head office,
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay," being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
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**OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.**—Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. se14:g58-d&S

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**MANHOOD RESTORED.—A VICTIM** of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York.

# THE MESSAGE.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

amounting to now over $300,000 per annum, I submit whether the revenues should not be increased or the expenditures diminished to reach this amount of surplus. Not to provide for the sinking fund is a partial failure to comply with the contracts and obligations of the Government. At the last session of Congress a very considerable reduction was made in the rates of taxation and in the number of the articles submitted to taxation. The question may well be asked whether or not in some instances unwise. In connection with this subject, I hold the opinion that the means of collecting the revenue, especially from imports, have been so embarrassed by legislation as to make it questionable whether or not large amounts are not lost by failure to collect, to the direct loss of the Treasury and to the prejudice of the interests of honest importers and tax-payers.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, favors legislation looking to an early return to specie payments, thus supporting the views previously expressed in this message. He also recommends economy in appropriations, calls attentions to the loss of revenue from repealing the tax on tea and coffee, without benefit to the consumer; recommends an increase of ten cents a gallon on whisky, and further, that no modification be made in the banking and currency bill passed at the last session of Congress, unless a modification should become necessary by reason of the adoption of measures for returning to specie payments. In these recommendations I cordially join. I would suggest to Congress the propriety of readjusting the tariff so as to increase the revenue, and at the same time decrease the number of articles upon which duties are levied. Those articles which enter into our manufactures, but are not produced at home, it seems to me should be entered free. Those articles of manufacture which we produce a constituent part of, but do not produce the whole, should enter free also. I will instance fine wool, dyes, &c. These articles must be imported to form a part of the manufacture of the higher grades of woolen goods. Chemicals used as dyes, compounded in medicines, and used in various ways in manufactures, come in this class. The introduction free of duty of such wools as we do not produce should stimulate the manufacture of goods requiring the use of those we do produce, and therefore would be a benefit to home production. There are many articles entering into home manufactures which we do not produce ourselves, the tariff upon which increases the cost of producing the manufactured article. All corrections in this regard are in the direction of bringing labor and capital in harmony with each other, and of supplying one of the elements of prosperity so much needed.

### The War Department.

The report of the Secretary of War, herewith attached, and forming a part of this message, gives all the information concerning the operations, wants, and necessities of the army, and contains many suggestions and recommendations which I commend to your special attention. There is no class of Government officers who are harder worked than the army officers and men; none who perform their tasks more cheerfully and efficiently, and under circumstances of greater privations and hardships. Legislation is desirable to render more efficient this branch of the public service. All the recommendations of the Secretary of War I regard as judicious, and I especially commend to your attention the following: The consolidation of Government arsenals, the restoration of mileage to officers traveling under orders, the exemption of money received from the sale of subsistence stores from being covered into the Treasury, the use of appropriations for the purchase of subsistence stores without waiting for the beginning of the fiscal year for which the appropriations are made, for additional appropriations for the collection of torpedo materials, for increased appropriations for the manufacture of arms, for relieving the various States from indebtedness for arms charged to them during the rebellion, for dropping officers from the rolls of the army without trial for the offense of drawing pay more than once for the same period, for the discouragement of the plan to pay soldiers by checks, and the establishment of a Professorship of Rhetoric and English Literature at West Point. The reasons for these recommendations are obvious, and are set forth sufficiently in the report attached. I also recommend that the staff corps of the army be fixed, where this has not already been done, so that promotions may be made and vacancies filled as they occur in each grade when reduced below the number to be fixed by law. The necessity for such legislation is specially felt now in the Pay Department. The number of officers in that department is below the number adequate to the performance of the duties required of them by law.

### The Navy.

The efficiency of the navy has been largely increased during the past year under the impulse of the foreign complications which threatened us at the commencement of the last session of Congress. Most of our efficient wooden ships were put in condition for immediate service, and the repairs of our iron clad fleet were pushed with the utmost vigor. The result is that most of these are now in an effective state, and need only to be manned and put in commission to go at once into service. Some of the new sloops authorized by Congress are already in commission, and most of the remainder are launched and only wait the completion of their machinery to enable them to take their places as part of our effective force. Two iron torpedo ships have been completed during the last year, and four of our large double turreted iron clads are now undergoing repairs. When these are finished, everything that is useful of our navy as now authorized will be in condition for service, and with the advance in the science of torpedo warfare, the American navy, comparatively small as it is, will be found at any time powerful for the purposes of a peaceful nation.

### Aiding Science.

Much has also been accomplished during the year in aiding science and to increase the sum of general knowledge and further the interests of commerce and civilization. Extensive and much needed soundings have been made for hydrographic purposes and to fix the proper routes of ocean telegraphs. Further surveys of the Great Isthmus have been undertaken and completed, and two vessels of the navy are now employed, in conjunction with those of England, France, Germany and Russia, in observations connected with the Transit of Venus, so useful and interesting to the scientific world. The estimates for this branch of the public service do not differ materially from those of last year, those for the general support of the service being somewhat less, and those for permanent improvements at the various stations rather larger than the corresponding estimates made a year ago. Regular maintainance and steady increase in this most important arm in proportion to the growth of our maritime intercourse and interest is recommended to the attention of Congress. The use of the money in time of peace might be further utilized by a direct authorization of the employment of naval vessels in explorations and surveys of supposed navigable waters of other nationalities on this continent, especially the tributaries of the two great rivers of South America, the Oronoco and the Amazon. Nothing prevents under existing laws such exploration except that expenditures must be made in such expeditions beyond those usually provided for in the appropriations. The field designated is unquestionably one of interest, and one capable of large developments of commercial interests advantageous to the people reached and to those who may establish relations with them.

### Education of the People

entitled to exercise the right of franchise I regard essential to general prosperity everywhere, and especially so in republics, where both education or previous condition does not enter into account, giving suffrage next to the public school. The postoffice is the great agent of education over our vast territory. The rapidity with which new sections are being settled, thus increasing the carrying of mails in a more rapid ratio than the increase of receipts, is not alarming.

### The Report of the Postmaster General,

herewith attached, shows that there was an increase of revenue in this department in 1873 over the previous year of $1,674,411, and an increase of the cost in carrying the mails by paying employes of $3,041,468.91. The report of the Postmaster General gives interesting statistics of his department, and compares them with the corresponding statistics of a year ago, showing growth in every branch of the department. A postal convention has been concluded with New South Wales, an exchange of postal cards established with Switzerland, and the negotiations pending for several years past with France have terminated in a convention with that country, which went into effect last August. An International Postal Congress was convened in Berne, Switzerland, in September last, at which the United States was represented by an officer of the Postoffice Department of much experience and of qualifications for the position. A convention for the establisment of an International Postal Union was agreed upon, and signed by the delegates of the countries represented, subject to the approval of the proper authorities of those countries. I respectfully direct your attention to the report of the Postmaster General, and to his suggestions in regard to an equitable adjustment of the question of compensation to railroads for carrying the mails.

### Affairs in Louisiana.

Your attention will be drawn to the unsettled condition of affairs in some of the Southern States. On the 14th of September last, the Governor of Louisiana called upon me, as provided by the Constitution and laws of the United States, to aid in suppressing domestic violence in that State. This call was made in view of a proclamation issued on that day by D. B. Penn, claiming that he was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1872, and calling upon the militia of the State to arm, assemble and drive from power the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the State Government. On the next day I issued my proclamation, commanding the insurgents to to disperse within five days from the date thereof, and subsequently learned that on that day they had taken forcible possession of the State House. Steps were taken by me to support the existing and recognized State Government, but before the expiration of the five days the insurrectionary movement was practically abandoned, and the officers of the State Government, with some minor exceptions, resumed their powers and duties. Considering that the present State administration of Louisiana has been the only Government in that State for nearly two years, that it has been tacitly acknowledged and acquiesced in as such by Congress, and more than once expressly recognized by me, I regarded it as my clear duty, when legally called upon for that purpose, to prevent its overthrow by an armed mob in the [illegible] of fraud and irregularity [illegible] 1872. I have heretofore called the attention of Congress to this subject, stating that on account of the frauds and forgeries committed at said election, and because it appears that the returns thereof were never legally canvassed, it was impossible to tell thereby who were chosen; but from the best sources of information at my command, I have always believed the present State officers received a majority of the legal votes actually cast at that election. I repeat what I said in my special message of February 23, 1873, that in the event of no action by Congress, I must continue to recognize the Government heretofore recognized by me.

### Ku-Klux Outrages.

I regret to say that with preparations for the late election, decided indications appeared in some localities in the Southern States of a determination, by acts of violence and intimidation, to deprive citizens of the freedom of the ballot because of their political opinions. Bands of men masked and armed made their appearance. White Leagues and other societies were formed, large quantities of arms and ammunition were imported and distributed to these organizations, military drills with menacing demonstrations were held, and with all these, murders enough were committed to spread terror among those whose political action was to be suppressed, if possible, by these intolerant and criminal proceedings. In some places colored laborers were compelled to vote according to the wishes of their employers, under threats of discharge if they acted otherwise, and there are too many instances in which, when these threats were disregarded, they were remorselessly executed by those who made them. I understand that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was made to prevent this and a like state of things, and the act of May 31, 1870, with amendments, was issued to enforce its provisions, the object of both being to guarantee to all citizens the right to vote and to protect them in the free enjoyment of that right. Enjoined by the Constitution to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and convinced by undoubted evidence that violations of said act had been committed, and that a widespread and flagrant disregard of it was contemplated, the proper officers were instructed to prosecute. Officers and troops were stationed at convenient points to aid these officers, if necessary, in the performance of their official duties. Complaints are made of this interference by Federal authority, but if said amendment and act do not provide for such interference under the circumstances as above stated, then they are without meaning, force or effect, and the whole scheme of colored enfranchisement is worse than mockery and little better than a crime. Possibly Congress may find it due to truth and justice to ascertain by means of a committee whether the alleged wrongs to colored citizens for political purposes are real, or the reports thereof were manufactured for this occasion.

### Troops in the Southern States.

The whole number of troops in the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Maryland and Virginia at the times of the election were 4,082. This embraces the garrisons of all forts from the Delaware to the Gulf of Mexico.

### The Trouble in Arkansas.

Another trouble has arisen in Arkansas. Article 13 of the Constitution of the State, which was adopted in 1868, and upon the approval of which by Congress the State was restored to representation as one of the States of the Union, provides in effect that if any amendments proposed to the Constitution shall become a part thereof, they shall be passed by two successive Assemblies, ratified by a majority of the electors of the State voting thereon. On the 11th of May, 1874, the Governor convened an extra session of the General Assembly of the State, which on the 18th of the same month passed an act providing for a Convention to frame a new Constitution. Pursuant to the act, and at an election held on the 30th of June, 1874, the Convention was approved and delegates were chosen thereto, who assembled on the 14th of last July, and formed a new Constitution, the schedule of which provided for the election of an entire new set of State officers, in a manner contrary to the then existing election laws of the State. On the 13th of October, 1874, this Constitution, as therein provided, was submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, and according to the election returns was approved by a large majority of those qualified to vote thereon, and at the same election persons were chosen to fill all the State, county, and township offices. The Governor elected in 1872, for the term of four years, turned over his office to the Governor chosen under the new Constitution, whereupon the Lieutenant Governor, also elected in 1872, for a term of four years, claiming to act as Governor, and alleging that said proceedings by which the new Constitution was made, and a new set of officers elected, were unconstitutional, illegal, and void, called upon me, as provided in section 4, article 4, of the Constitution, to protect the State against domestic violence. As Congress is now investigating the political affairs of Arkansas, I have declined to interfere.

The whole subject of Executive interference with the affairs of a State is repugnant to public opinion, to the feelings of those who from their official capacity must be used in such interposition, and to him or those who must direct. Unless most clearly on the side of law, such interference becomes a crime. With the law to support it, it is condemned without a hearing. I desire, therefore, that all necessity for Executive direction in local affairs may become unnecessary and obsolete.

I invite the attention, not of Congress, but of the people of the United States, to the causes and effects of these unhappy questions. Is there not a disposition on one side to magnify wrongs and outrages, and on the other side to belittle them or justify them? If the public could be directed to a correct survey of what is proper, and to rebuking wrong and aiding the proper authorities in punishing it, a better state of feeling would be inculcated, and the sooner we would have that peace, which would leave the States free indeed to regulate their own domestic affairs. I believe that on the part of the citizens of the Southern States, the better of them, there is a disposition to be law-abiding and to do no violence either to individuals or to the laws existing. But do they do right in ignoring the existence of violence and bloodshed in resistence to constituted authority? I sympathize with their prostrate condition, acknowledging that in some instances they have had most trying Governments to live under, and very oppressive ones in the way of taxation for nominal improvements, not giving benefits equal to the hardships imposed. But can they pledge themselves entirely irresponsible for this condition? They cannot. Violence has been rampant in some localities, and has either been justified or denied by those who could have prevented it.

### The Laws to be Enforced.

The theory is even raised that there is to be no further interference on the part of the General Government to protect citizens within a State where the State authorities fail to give protection. This is a great mistake. While I remain Executive, all the laws of Congress and the provisions of the Constitution, including the recent amendments added thereto, will be enforced with rigor, but with regret that they should have added one jot or tittle to Executive duties or powers. Let there be fairness in the discussion of the Southern question, the advocates of both or all political parties giving honest, truthful reports of occurrences, condemning the wrong and upholding the right, and soon all will be well.

### Why the Negro Votes the Republican Ticket.

Under existing conditions the negro votes the Republican ticket because he knows his friends are of that party. Many a good citizen votes the opposite, not because he agrees with the great principles of State which separate parties, but because generally he is opposed to negro rule. This is a most delusive cry. Treat the negro as a citizen and a voter, as he is and must remain, and soon parties will be divided, not on the color line, but on principle. Then we shall have no complaint of sectional interference.

### The Report of the Attorney General

contains valuable recommendations relating to the administration of justice in the Courts of the United States, to which I invite your attention. I respectfully suggest to Congress the propriety of increasing the number of judicial districts in the United States to eleven, the present number being nine, and the creation of two additional Judgeships. The territory to be traversed by the Circuit Judges is so great and the business of the Courts so steadily increasing that it is growing more and more impossible for them to keep up with the business requiring their attention. Whether this would involve the necessity of adding two more Justices of the Supreme Court to the present number I submit to the judgment of Congress.

### The Interior Department.

The attention of Congress is invited to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, and to the legislation asked for by him. The domestic interests of the people are more intimately connected with this department than with any other departments of the Government. Its duties have been added to from time to time and they have become so onerous that without the most perfect system and order it will be impossible for any Secretary of the Interior to keep trace of all official transactions having his sanction and done in his name, and for which he is held personally responsible.

### The Indians.

The policy adopted for the management of Indian affairs, known as the "peace policy," has been adhered to with most beneficial results. It is confidently hoped that a few years will relieve our frontiers from danger of Indian depredations. I commend the recommendation of the Secretary for the extension of the homestead laws to the Indians, and for some sort of territorial government for the Indian Territory. A great majority of the Indians occupying this territory are believed to be capable of maintaining their rights against the more civilized and enlightened white man. Any territorial form of government given them, therefore, should protect them in their homes and property for a period of at least twenty years, and before its final adoption should be ratified by a majority of those interested.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, herewith attached, gives much interesting statistical information, which I abstain from giving an abstract of, but refer you to the report itself.

### Pensions.

The act of Congress providing the oath which pensioners must subscribe to before drawing their pensions cut off from this bounty a few survivors of the war of 1812 residing in the Southern States. I recommend the restoration of this bounty to all such. The number of persons whose names would thus be restored to the list of pensioners is not large. They are all old persons, who could have taken no part in the rebellion, and the services for which they were awarded pensions were in defense of the whole country.

### Department of Agriculture.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture contains suggestions of much interest to the general public, and refers to the approaching

### Centennial

and the part his department is ready to take in it. I feel that the nation at large is interested in having this Exposition a success, and commend to Congress such action as will secure a greater general interest in it. Already many foreign nations have signified their intention to be represented at it, and it may be expected that every civilized nation will be represented.

### Civil Service Reform.

The rules adopted to improve the civil service of the Government have been adhered to as closely as has been practicable with the opposition with which they meet. The effect, I believe, has been beneficial, on the whole, and has tended to the elevation of the service; but it is impossible to maintain it without the direct and positive support of Congress. Generally, the support which this reform receives is from those who gave it their support, to find fault when the rules are apparently departed from. Removals from office without preferring charges against the parties removed are frequently cited as departures from the rules adopted, and the retention of those against whom charges are made by irresponsible persons, and without good grounds, is also often condemned as a violation of them. Under these circumstances, therefore, I announce that if Congress adjourn without positive legislation on the subject of civil service reform, I will regard such action as a disavowal of the system, and will abandon, except so far as to require examinations for certain appointees to determine their fitness, competitive examinations. The gentlemen who have given their services without compensation as members of the board to devise rules and regulations for the government of the civil service of the country have shown much zeal and earnestness in their work, and to them, as well as to myself, it will be a source of mortification if it is to be thrown away. But I repeat that it is impossible to carry this system to a successful issue without general approval and assistance and a positive law to support it.

### Three Elements of Prosperity.

I have stated that three elements of prosperity to the nation—capital, labor, skilled and unskilled, and products of the soil—still remain with us. To direct the employment of these is a problem deserving the most serious attention of Congress. If employment can be given to all labor offering itself, prosperity necessarily follows. I have expressed the opinion, and repeat it, that the first requisite to the accomplishment of this end is the substitution of a sound currency in the place of one of a fluctuating value. This secured, there are many interests that might be fostered to the great profit of both labor and capital. How to induce capital to employ labor is the question.

### Cheap Transportation.

The subject of cheap transportation has occupied the attention of Congress. Much new light on this question will without doubt be given by the committee appointed by the last Congress to investigate and report upon this subject.

### Revival of Ship Building.

A revival of ship building, and particularly of iron steamship building, is of vast importance to our national prospects. The United States is now paying over $100,000,000 per annum for freights and passage on foreign ships, to be carried abroad and expended in the employment and support of other people beyond a fair percentage of what should go to foreign vessels, estimating on the tonnage and travel of each respectively. It is to be regretted that this disparity in the carrying trade exists, and to correct it, I would be willing to see a great departure from the usual course of Governments in supporting what might usually be termed private enterprise. I would not suggest as a remedy direct subsidy to American steamship lines, but I would suggest the direct offer of ample compensation for carrying the mails between the Atlantic seaboard cities and the continent on American owned and American built steamers, and would extend this literally to vessels carrying the mails to South American States and to Central America and Mexico. I would pursue the same policy from our Pacific seaports to foreign seaports on the Pacific. It might be demanded that vessels built for this service should come up to a standard fixed by legislation in tonnage, speed and all other qualities, looking to the possibility of the Government requiring them at some time for war purposes. The right also of taking possession of them in such emergency should be guarded. I offer these suggestions, believing them worthy of consideration in all seriousness, affecting all sections and all interests alike. If anything better can be done to direct the country into a course of general prosperity no one will be more ready than I to second the plan.

### District of Columbia.

Forwarded herewith will be found the report of the Commissioners appointed under an act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, to wind up the affairs of the District Government. It will be seen from the report that the net debt of the District of Columbia, less securities on hand and available, is:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonded debt issued prior to July 1, 1874 | $ 8,883,940 42 |
| 3.65 bonds, Act of Congress, June 20, 1874 | 2,088,168 73 |
| Certificates of the Board of Audit | 4,770,558 45 |
| Total | $15,742,667 61 |
| Less special improvement, assessments chargeable to private property in excess of any demand against such assessments | $ 1,614,054 37 |
| Less Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds | 75,000 00 |
| Washington & Alexandria R. R. bonds | 59,000 00 |
| In the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund | 1,748,054 37 |
| Leaving actual debt less said assessments | $13,994,613 24 |

In addition to this, there are claims preferred against the Government of the District, amounting in the estimated aggregate reported by the Board of Audit, to $314,748,748, of which the greater part will probably be rejected. This sum can with no more propriety be included in the debt account of this District Government than can the thousands of claims against the General Government be included as a portion of the national debt. But the aggregate sum thus stated includes something more than the funded debt chargeable exclusively to the District of Columbia. The act of Congress of June 28, 1874, contemplates an apportionment between the United States Government and the District of Columbia in respect of the payment of the principal and interest of the 3.65 bonds. Thereupon, in computing with precision the bonded debt of the District, the aggregate sums above stated as respects 3.65 bonds now issued, the outstanding certificates of the Board of Audit and the unadjusted claims pending before the board should be reduced to the extent of the amount to be apportioned to the United States Government in the manner indicated in the act of Congress of June 20, 1874.

I especially invite your attention to the recommendations of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, relative to the ambiguity of the act of June 20, 1874, the interest on the District bonds, and the consolidation of the indebtedness of the District. I feel much indebted to the gentlemen who consented to leave their private affairs and come from a distance, to attend to the business of this District, and for the able and satisfactory manner in which it has been conducted. I am sure their services will be equally appreciated by the entire country.

It will be seen from the accompanying full report of the Board of Health that the sanitary condition of the District is very satisfactory. In my opinion the District of Columbia should be regarded as the ground of the National Capital, in which the entire people are interested. I do not allude to this to urge generous appropriations to the District, but to draw the attention of Congress in framing a law for the government of the District to the magnificent scale on which the city was planned by the founders of the Government, the manner in which for ornamental purposes the reservations of streets and avenues were laid out, and the proportion of the property actually possessed by the General Government. I think the proportion of the expenses of the Government and improvements to be borne by the General Government, the cities of Washington and Georgetown and the county, should be carefully and equitably defined.

### The Mouth of the Mississippi River.

In accordance with section three of the act approved June 23, 1874, I appointed a board to make a survey of the mouth of the Mississippi river to determine the best method of obtaining and maintaining a depth of water sufficient for the purpose of commerce, &c., and in accordance with an act to provide for the appointment of a commission of engineers to investigate and report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi subject to inundation, I appointed a commission of engineers. Neither board has yet completed its labors. When their reports are received they will be forwarded to Congress without delay.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,

Executive Mansion, December 7, 1874.

# WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Dec. 8, 1874.

### Probabilities for To-Day.

For New England, the Middle States and the lower lake region, partly cloudy and colder weather, with northwest winds, rising barometer and light snow in northern New England, northern New York, near Lake Ontario, and Western Pennsylvania.

### Unexcelled.

Six octavo Smith American Organs, 8 stops. List price $265 for....................$135
Five octave Smith American Organs, 6 stops, sub-bass. List $210 for..............$115
Five octave Smith American Organ, 7 stops, couples and sub-bass. List $235 for..$135
7 stops Smith American Organ, strong tone, good for church or Sunday school, slightly used. List $300 for..............$125

Other organs taken in exchange for pianos. Sell at nominal price to make room for holiday goods. "*Jubilee*" organs of new and improved patterns at greatly reduced prices. The unrivalled "Mathushek Pianos" at greatly reduced prices. One "*Concert*" Grand Piano, slightly used, can be had at a bargain, at Zweidinger's Music House, No. 136 Smithfield street, where the largest and finest stock of musical goods west of New York, wholesale and retail, is constantly in store, at prices much below any in the city.

**$10 to $1,000** invested in Stocks and Gold pay 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, Wall St., N. Y. d&S

# HOME NEWS.

### Died Suddenly.

Yesterday afternoon, shortly before four o'clock, Mr. Michael Hagmeier, who resided on Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, fell from a chair at his residence and expired in a few minutes. Medical aid was summoned, but it was of no avail. His death was caused by apoplexy. Deceased was sixty-two years of age.

### Patent Brick Kiln.

Mr. John Huckenstein in another column advertises Wingard's Calorific Kiln, patented August 18, 1874, which is claimed to be a great saving in fuel and labor, giving a superior quality of brick to any thing ever used, and can be built to burn from 10,000 to 1,000,000 at once, and is adapted to all kinds of wares. Brick makers would do well to address the agent J. Ritner Kemp, at Youngstown, Ohio, and investigate its merits.

### Shipments of Coal.

Yesterday there was much activity among the coal men, in getting coal barges out for a trip South, and the following left for Cincinnati:

| | *Barges.* | *Bushels.* |
|---|---|---|
| J. C. Risher | 8 | 92,000 |
| Jos. A. Stone | 8 2 c. b. | 100,000 |
| Jos. Walton | 10 | 115,000 |
| Lion | 10 | 115,000 |
| My Choice | 9 | 100,000 |
| Geo. Lysle | 9 | 100,000 |
| Fred Wilson | 9 | 100,000 |
| Total | | 722,000 |

### Ohio River Improvement.

A meeting of the Temperance Alliance was held yesterday afternoon, President Pope in the chair. The principal item of business was the appointment of a committee to take the necessary steps to secure the proper legislation for the improvement of the Ohio river, to meet in the Alliance Rooms, on Thursday next, at two o'clock. The committee consists of the following gentlemen:

John. F. R. Brunot, James Parke, Jr., Joseph Walton, J. D. Baldwin, C. H. Onions, R. E. Sellers, Sr., Alex. Bradley, T. K. McKnight, S. M. Schoonmaker, S. S. Brown, T. B. Young, J. E. Parke, James Miller, J. W. Grubbs, Simpson Horner, Capt. R. C. Gray, Arthur Kirk, J. C. Kennedy, John O'Neal, George Finley, J. P. Hersberger, T. H. Rabe, J. H. Turner, W. G. Warren, J. H. O'Neal, W. T. Powell, J. C. Risher, and G. W. Bradley.

## CRIMINAL COURT.

### The December Term Opened Yesterday.

The December term of the Criminal Court was opened yesterday morning with Judge Collier on the bench. After calling the names of the jurors and appointing W. H. Denniston, of East Liberty, foreman of the Grand Jury, the Court proceeded to deliver the charge to that body, in which he referred to the increase of criminal business in the county, which he said would add somewhat to their labors. Mention was also made of an armed force which had been maintained in this county, which the Court said was a matter of public notariety and which, he thought, demanded attention. The law had been publicly disregarded and blood had been shed and without expressing any opinion upon the subject himself, the Judge asked the jury to consider these questions. They then retired to their room.

## ALLEGHENY WATER RESERVOIR.

### The Proposals for Its Improvement—The Successful Bidder.

The Water Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and opened the bids for improving and enlarging the water reservoir. There were eight, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| John Baum | $64,724 10 |
| W. C. MacGowan & Co. | 37,054 00 |
| Harrison Bro. & Co. | 37,244 00 |
| James Hastings | 36,153 00 |
| McNaugher & Co. | 35,954 00 |
| Adam Fhey | 47,088 00 |
| S. R. Johnston & Co. | 36,535 95 |
| J. & T. Megraw | 38,394 50 |

The committee decided to recommend that the contract be awarded to McNaugher & Co.

They also directed the Controller to advertise for proposals for building three boilers, the bids to be for both iron and steel boilers.

The pay roll, amounting to $1,184.43 was approved.

Adjourned.

## RAILROAD MEETING.

### The Connellsville Railroad Company—Election of Directors.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company met in the company's office, corner of Grant and Water streets, yesterday, at twelve o'clock, Mr. J. C. Strawn, of Uniontown, occupying the chair, and Mr. J. B. Washington acting as secretary.

A statement was made by President Cohen to the effect that as the fiscal year did not close until October 31st, a report could not be prepared in time for presentation, and asked that another meeting be held the second Wednesday in February, at which time the report would be ready. Agreed to.

The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: Mendes Cohen, Baltimore, Md.; Wm. S. Bissell, Pittsburgh, Pa.; G. L. B. Fetterman, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Wm. Baldwin, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Wm. Keyser, Baltimore, Md.; John Donnell Smith, Baltimore, Md.; Wm. H. Perkins, Baltimore, Md.; H. G. Vickery, Baltimore, Md.; Hugh Sisson, Baltimore, Md.; Charles Webb, Baltimore, Md.; Israel Cohen, Baltimore, Md.; George R. Dennis, Frederick, Md.

A meeting of the Board was held at five o'clock in the afternoon, and after organizing, they proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted in the choice of the present incumbents.

## THE POWER'S RUN ARMY.

### The P. R. R. Still Have Possession of the Field.

Reports from Power's Run yesterday were to the effect that everything was quiet in that locality, a force of several hundred men being encamped in the vicinity of the disputed ground, in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It is said these men have built a number of forts and have constructed wooden houses so that they are comfortably quartered upon the field. It will be remembered that in our issue of yesterday mention was made of reinforcements being sent to the above point from Altoona. This was done, it is claimed, to protect the interests of the railroad company, as it is alleged, that while the Columbia Conduit Company had no intention of making an attack upon the works of the party in possession, yet there were a number of large oil dealers in Butler county, who were in sympathy with the latter company, and who threatened to raise a force of men, and despite all opposition, relay the pipes of the company. This report found its way to the ears of some of the railroad officials on Saturday evening, and in order to be prepared for any emergency, a telegram was sent to Altoona for an additional force of men, which resulted in the arrival of about one hundred and fifty on Sunday morning. Since their arrival their services have not been needed, and in all probability will not be, as the Pipe Line Company now expects to test the matter in the United States Courts, as has already been stated.

## MORTUARY REPORT.

### Deaths Last Week in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Dr. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, reports sixty-six deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday last, as follows:

CAUSES OF DEATH.—Accident, 1; accident by drowning, 1; accident by burn, 1; accident by fall, 1; asthma, 2; congestion of brain, 1; bronchitis, chronic, 1; cancer of uterus, 1; cancer of stomach, 2; cerebro-spinal fever, 1; consumption, 4; convulsions, 3; diphtheritis, 3; debility, 1; dysentery, 2; epilepsy, 1; erysipelas, 1; typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 6; purperal fever, 1; gastritis, 3; gastro enteritis, 1; hernia, 1; hemorrhage of cord, 1; congestion of lungs, 2; malformation of heart, 1; meningitis, 4; old age, 2; premature birth, 2; pneumonitis, 4; tabes mesenterica, 1; unknown, 1; whooping cough, 4. Total 66.

COLOR.—White, 62; colored, 4.

SOCIAL RELATIONS.—Married, 17; single, 46; widows, 1; widowers, 2.

NATIVITY.—Pittsburgh, 40; other parts of the United States, 6; England, 1; Germany, 5; Ireland, 10; Scotland, 1; Wales, 1; other foreigners, 1; not stated, 1.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The following cases of infectious diseases were reported during the week: Scarlet fever, 43; typhoid fever, 28; measles, 4; diptheria, 3; varioloid, 2; and cerebro spinal fever, 1. Total 81.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

There were twenty-eight deaths in Allegheny city last week, according to the report of Health officer Hoch, of whom twenty-seven were white and one colored; sixteen male and twelve female, and eight children under five years of age. The causes were as follows: Typhoid fever, 3; scarlet fever, 2; still born, 2; accident, 2, and one each from the following: Pneumonia, debility, dropsy, apoplexy dypthería, remittent fever, croup, water on the brain, heart disease, phthisis, pulmonilis, consumption, convulsions, hydrocephalis, hydrothorax, inanition, enteritis and congestion of lungs.

## PERSONAL.

***Mr. J. N. McCrea is Superintendent of the Middle Division of the P. R. R., between Altoona and Harrisburg.

***Rev. Dr. Scarborough, will, at a meeting of the Vestry this evening, formally present his resignation as Rector of Trinity church.

***Rev. W. H. Andrews, pastor of the Seventh U. P. church will lecture at Uniontown, Pa., on the 11st inst. on "Woman's Influence; or the Life, Times and Character of Catharine Von Bora."

### Ahead Once More.

Biscuits, Crackers and Cakes, every variety, delivered fresh daily to the retail dealers through the city in *Tin Cans*, by S. S. Marvin & Co. Consumers will perfectly understand this. TF.

**Dr. Gale French,**
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

## OUR COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

### Permanent Organization Yesterday of a Chamber of Commerce—Hon. Thos. M. Howe Elected President—The Vice Presidents and Directors—An Oily Telegram from Baltimore.

An adjourned meeting of the business men of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity was held yesterday afternoon in the Germania bank building, corner of Wood street and Diamond alley, for the purpose of permanently organizing a Chamber of Commerce, the meetings previously held for the accomplishment of this object having been fully reported in the GAZETTE.

Mr. R. S. Waring, temporary chairman, called the meeting to order and stated that as Chairman of the sub Committee on Membership he was prepared to report a sufficient number of names for organization, to comple which the meeting had been called.

Mr. Weeks, the Secretary, read the minutes of the previous meting, which were approved.

Mr. Hailman, from the Committee on Constitution and By Laws, presented the following, which he termed a mere schedule prepared so that a permanent organization might be effected under it. The report was read and adopted as follows:

CONSTITUTION AND BY LAWS.

TITLE.—The official title of this organization shall be "The Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh."

OBJECTS—The objects of this Association shall be the protecting, fostering and developing of our commercial and manufacturing interests by joint and concerted action; by providing for the collecting, preserving and disseminating of statistical and other information concerning the same; by assisting in adjusting, as far as practicable, the controversies and misunderstandings which are liable to arise between parties engaged in trade, and providing for a daily meeting or exchange of the representatives of these interests.

MEMBERS' FEES AND DUES.—Any person or firm resident in or permanently doing business in Allegheny county, approved by the Board of Directors, may become members of this Association by signing these rules and regulations and paying the required fee and assessment. Any person or firm not resident or permanently doing business in Allegheny county may become members upon such terms and under such restrictions as may from time to time be decided upon by the Board of Directors. Until definite action shall be taken upon the same by the Board of Directors, the fees for membership shall be $10, which shall include dues for the current year.

OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS.—The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, seven Vice Presidents and seventeen Directors, who shall together constitute a Board of Directors to be chosen by ballot annually, on the first Tuesday of March, to hold office until their successors are elected and qualified. At their first meeting after election the Board of Directors shall elect a Secretary and Treasurer to hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified. At all elections it shall require a majority of votes to elect.

COMMITTEES.—The Board of Directors shall appoint or provide for the appointment of the following committees: Finance, Arbitration, Manufactures, Transportation, Railroads, Rivers, Membership, Rules, and Harbor and Improvements, to hold office as provided for in the By-Laws.

REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Waring read several letters, stating that the following gentlemen had been elected to represent their Associations in the Chamber of Commerce:

Boatman's Association—Captain J. T. Stockdale, Vice President, and Capt. R. C. Gray, Director.

Iron Association—J. C. Lewis, Vice President, and James I. Bennett, Director.

Oil Trade—R. S. Waring, Vice President.

Grain Trade—Wm. McCreery, Vice President, and A. M. Marshal, Director.

On motion a committee consisting of Messrs. T. N. Miller, G. W. Hailman, Henry Holdship, R. C. Gray and C. F. Wells was appointed to nominate officers for the Association. The committee retired and Mr. Meyran moved that another committee be appointed to act as judges of the election. The motion was adopted and in accordance with it the chair appointed Messrs. Charles Meyran, David Morrison and Jonathan Gallagher.

During the absence of the Nominating Committee, Chancellor Woods, of the Western University, was called upon by Mr. Waring, who observed him in the meeting, and in response he made a brief address, saying that he was fully in accord with the objects of the Association, and although he felt somewhat out of place among so many business men, he could not refrain from expressing the hope that the Chamber of Commerce would be entirely successful in all its aims and purposes.

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS.

The Committee finally returned and reported the nomination of the following gentlemen for officers.

*President*—Hon. Thos. M. Howe.

*Vice Presidents*—J. C. Lewis, Wm. McCreery, J. T. Stockdale, R. S. Waring, J. F. Dravo, Mark Watson and R. J. Anderson.

*Directors*—James I. Bennett, A. M. Marshal, Capt. R. C. Gray, Major Wm. Frew, Addison Lysle, Thos. Wightman, James Park, Jr., J. B. Young, Chas. Meyran, W. H. Graff, Wm. Rea, T. B. Swearingen, J. I. Livingstone, J. G. Siebeneck, Simon Beymer, D. W. C. Carroll and Dr. D. Hostetter.

The following nominations at large for Directors were made by the meeting: Messrs. Philip Reymer, Chas. Arbuckle, C. A. Carpenter, Geo. A. Kelly, C. B. Shea, D. C. Clapp, L. G. Graff and Andrew Hartupee.

Dr. Hostetter suggested that his name be dropped from the list as reported by the committee and Mr. Hartupee substituted.

To this, however, the meeting would not consent, Mr. Waring saying that they wished the Doctor to represent the pipe line, and Mr. Hartupee was made one of the nominees at large.

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENTS CHOSEN.

On motion of Mr. Hailman the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for President and Vice Presidents, there being no opposition, and the gentlemen recommended by the Nominating Committee for those positions were elected.

Mr. Josiah King moved that a committee of two be appointed to acquaint Mr. Howe of his election, and learn whether he would accept the Presidency. The motion was carried, and the Chair appointed the mover and Mr. Springer Harbaugh as the committee, and they left the room to perform the duty assigned them.

The election for Directors was next proceeded with. Each member was furnished with a slip of paper containing the names of all the nominees, from which he scratched all but the seventeen for whom he wished to vote, that being the number prescribed by the Constitution.

BALTIMORE SENDS GREETING.

While the judges were counting the ballots the chairman read the following telegram from Baltimore:

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7, 1874.

R. S. WARING: Learning that your merchants are to-day organizing a Chamber of Commerce, I am instructed by the Board of Trade of Baltimore to tender the new body a friendly greeting, and to express the hope that its influence may tend to promote an increase of profitable intercourse between our cities. Petroleum, now beginning to find its natural outlet here, will serve to smooth the way for this result.

GEO. V. PORTER, Secretary.

The dispatch was received with manifestations of enthusiasm, and the suggestion of Mr. Waring that Dr. Hostetter be delegated to reply to it created considerable laughter.

THE RESPONSE.

The following response was sent:

GEO. V. PORTER,
Secretary of Board of Trade.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Your greeting to our Chamber of Commerce was received and met with a hearty and cordial reception. We desire to reciprocate the friendly feeling expressed by your Association, and shall endeavor to promote the profitable intercourse between our cities.

R. S. WARING,
Chairman.

The committee appointed to notify Mr. Howe of his election returned at this juncture accompanied by the gentleman, who was introduced to the Association by Mr. King, as the President elect.

ADDRESS OF MR. HOWE.

In acknowledging the honor, Mr. Howe said:

I ought not to be here owing to the state of my health, but I could not do less than come and acknowledge the compliment you have paid in selecting me to fill so important an office. I feel interested in this organization, and am sure it will meet with abundant success, but I am confident that the condition of my health will hardly permit me to accept the position you have so kindly tendered. You ought to have a younger man, who can always be with you, and I could not undertake to fill that bill for my physicians advise me to make no more mental or physical exertion than is positively necessary. I feel and appreciate the compliment you would pay me, but consider it due to you as well as to myself that I should decline.

Mr. Gallagher hoped that Mr. Howe would allow his name to stand even if he did not take an active part in the labors of the Association. The Vice Presidents, he said, could perform the more arduous work and Mr. Howe could be present at such times as he felt able. The sentiments of Mr. Gallagher were repeated by Messrs. Waring and King and Mr. Swearingen suggested that Mr. Howe allow his name to stand at least until the next election in March coming.

Mr. Howe replied that with the understanding that the laboring oars are to be worked by some one else, it would be different, but he could only promise to attend occasionally, and not transact any of the outside business of the organization.

This virtual acceptance on the part of Mr. Howe was received with applause, and a motion by Mr. Gallagher, that all in favor of the gentleman for President should rise to their feet, was responded to by every member taking the floor.

On motion of Mr. Follansbee, the officers were instructed to take immediate action to procure a room for the formal opening of the "Chamber of Commerce."

DIRECTORS ELECTED.

The tellers having accomplished the work of counting the ballots, the election of the following gentlemen to act as Directors was announced: Jas. I. Bennett, A. M. Marshall, Capt. R. C. Gray, Maj. Wm. Frew, Addison Lysle, Thos. Wightman, James Park, Jr., J. B. Young, Chas. Meyran, Wm. Rea, T. Brent Swearingen, J. G. Siebeneck, Simon Beymer, Dr. D. Hostetter, Philip Reymer, Charles Arbuckles and George A. Kelley.

On motion, adjourned.

**Pittsburgh Monumental Granite** Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty second street.

ALEXANDER CASKEY.

## BREVITIES.

### Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....The Wharf Committee of Allegheny Councils last evening approved bills to the amount of $600.

....The wires were occupied an hour and twenty minutes with the transmission of the President's messag to the Pittsburgh papers.

....An unoccupied two story frame house on Fifth avenue, near Brady street, in which a man named Toole formerly lived, was blown down yesterday afternoon.

....Stewart's feed store at the corner of Penn avenue and Pearl street, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss will amount to about three hundred dollars.

....The reports in all the evening papers yesterday of the session of the City Hall Board of Auditors were wonderfully alike, being the same almost word for word. Enterprise that.

....Mrs. Kennedy, of Newtown, Turtle Creek, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday afternoon by swallowing two ounces of laudanum. She was emptied of the poison and her life saved.

....Last evening the Survey Committee of Allegheny Counciles held a meeting at which they ordered prepation of an ordinance for the opening of Woodland avenue; also for the opening of Grant avenue from Rebecca street to South avenue.

....The will of Martin Deitrich, late of the city of Pittsburgh, was filed in the Register's office yesterday. Decedent bequeaths all his property, both real and personal, to his wife, and appoints her sole executrix. The document is dated November 19, 1874.

....The meeting in the Union M. E. church, Allegheny city, continues in increasing interest. On Sabbath last, forty-eight joined the church, making in all since the meeting begun one hundred and ninety-nine. Services every evening this week, except Saturday.

....A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court yesterday by William Wylie et ux. in right of the latter against Catharine Farrow, administratrix of the estate of Thomas Farrow, deceased. The complainants allege that there is $4,300 due them with interest from May 1, 1873.

....Nothing of moment was developed at yesterday's session of the City Hall Auditing Committee. The account current of Treasurer Magee with the City Hall Commission, exhibiting the sales of bonds from June, 1870, and the monthly balances due, commencing November 1st, 1869, was presented.

....Sweet, the alleged counterfeiter, made a statement yesterday, in which he said he had paid Col. Whitely, ex-Chief of the Secret Service, and Detective Nettleship about two thousand dollars to have a charge of counterfeiting withdrawn against him. He further stated that he had paid out ten thousand dollars to get this business settled, but all to no avail.

....The Committee on City Property, of Allegheny Councils, at a meeting held last night appointed a sub-committee to examine the heating apparatus put into City Hall, and report if it was all correct. A sub-committee was also appointed to audit the bill of "extras" on Knapp's Battery Armory, and directions were given for the putting up of gas fixtures in the Columbia Engine House.

....At a meeting of the Women's Branch of the Temperance Alliance, held yesterday, a resolution was passed authorizing the calling of a mass meeting of Temperance Women at the Alliance rooms, on Wednesday, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of reorganizing on the basis of the National Convention held at Cleveland, so that delegates to the next National Convention be regularly elected from the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congressional Districts to said Convention.

## LATEST FROM BOSTON.

### New Instructions Received by Mr. Rossiter—A Rare Chance for Extraordinary Bargains.

The following dispatch received yesterday at the Pittsburgh head-quarters for the best of goods, at the lowest prices, fully explains itself:

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 5, 1874.

*E. A. Rossiter, Agent of Boston Clothing House, 95 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.*

On January 1st there is to be a change in our firm. Mark down all overcoats and heavy suits 20 to 40 per cent., as all such goods must be closed out before that time.

JORDAN, CLARK & Co.

We would take occasion in giving publicity to this item of news to recommend our readers to call at the Boston One Price store, No. 95 Smithfield street, at once and take advantage of this extraordinary opportunity for laying in a supply of winter clothing at marvellously low prices. This house deals in nothing but goods that can be recommended, and the purchaser will be astonished at the quality of every article, when the price is considered. A fine suit of good clothing can be had here, for what one garment would cost in most places elsewhere. This is a bona-fide reduction as every one can learn by a visit to the store. If you want a first-class suit, that will fit, and will wear, and always look stylish, drop in at the Boston One Price Store, where you will be accomodated, and at a price that will astonish you.

### We Claim

For the Manhattan Spring Bed a greater elasticity, better material in manufacture, greater simplicity and convenience, and a more delightful place of rest than any other bed.

THOMPSON & CO,
84 Wood street.

### Ladies Watches.

The largest assortment of Ladies Gold Watches in the city to be found at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

### Manhattan.

The only *spring* bed worthy of the name For sick and bed-ridden people it is simply incomparable.

THOMPSON & CO.,
84 Wood street.

### Ladies Watches.

Flat back, Oral, Stem and Key winding Ladies Gold Watches all prices, at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

### For the Holiday Trade.

Kramer & Vogleson, 51 Sixth street, and 117 Liberty street, offer to the trade the largest stock of Sugar Toys, Fancy Boxes, Cornucopias Tree Decorations, general stock for confectioners and grocers, ever offered in this city. Call and see. ST

## DIED.

VANASDALE—On Sunday evening at 11 o'clock, WM. C. VANASDALE, in the 29th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Wm. Tibby, Middle street, near 15th street, Sharpsburg. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's, at 1 P. M.

WEIL—On Sunday, December 6th, at twelve o'clock, CATHERINE WEIL, wife of Rev. Weil, aged 39 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, 283 Fifth avenue, at 1 P. M., TUESDAY, to proceed to the Church, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, where funeral service will be held.

BRUSH—On Sunday morning, December 6th, 1874, at 1 o'clock, ANNA V., daughter of E. D. and S. B. Brush, aged 5 years and 8 months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of Jared M. Brush, at Brushton Station, on TUESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samsan's office, 19 Seventh avenue.

☞RODNEY & SMITH,
UNDERTAKERS
No. 39 Ohio Street, Allegheny.
Coffins and Caskets of all kinds and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Also, Hearses and Carriages furnished at the lowest rates.

☞CHARTIERS CEMETERY, NEAR Idlewood Station, Pan Handle Railroad, six miles from the city by rail and four miles by the Temperanceville and Mansfield Pike.
Funerals from the city by either rail or carriages. Applications for lots can be made to A. WALKER, Superintendent, at the Cemetery, or at the City Office, 187 Liberty street.
J. L. MARSHALL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $3,075,762.25.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth Avenue.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
43 SOUTH DIAMOND ST., Allegheny.
W. W. MARTIN........President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON........Secretary.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
Ward's Bread
BAKERY,
269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
oc17:h99

TREES! BULBS! FLOWERS!
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees,
Small Fruits, Holland Bulbs, in great variety.
Winter Blooming Plants.
Cut Flowers in every style.
Canary Birds.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
J. R. & A. Murdoch,
112 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
Send for Catalogue.

PUBLIC SALE.
Will be offered at Public Sale, at the Livery and Sale Stables of Fairman & Vogt, Nos. 133, 135 and 137 Sandusky street, Allegheny City on
Monday, December 14, 1874, at 10 A. M.,
On account of storage and keeping: 1 Horse, 2 Wagons, and 1 set Single Harness, the property of Hackman, Bell & Co., Bankrupts, with notice to JOHN McDOWELL, Assignee.
FAIRMAN & VOGT.
Thompson & Wareham, 50 Ohio street and 42 West Diamond street, Allegheny, Auctioneers.
de4:k6

1875. DIARIES. 1875.
FOR SALE BY
Stevenson & Foster,
Wood St. and 3d Avenue.
de3:j55

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Clara Morris' rendition last night of *Julia*, in the "Hunchback," was fully as fine a characterization as her performances were last week in "Camille" and "Article 47." Mr. Waldron, the gentleman who was engaged to support Miss Morris and who assumed the part of *Master Walter*, sustained it in a manner highly commendable and satisfactory.

To-night "Alixe" will be presented.

### Library Hall—Opera Bouffe.

The first performance of the French Opera Bouffe Company, of which M'lle Maria Aimee is the star, was given last evening at Library Hall, and notwithstanding the weather was anything but propitious, a large and delighted audience was present. The play was "La Fille de Madame Angot," an opera of peculiar brightness. The music is charming, fresh and sparkling, while the play itself was correspondingly pert and piquant, and, as the company was to a certain extent pert and piquant also, the result was a very pleasing performance. All did handsomely, but the parts rendered by M'lle Aimee and M'lle Nardynn were particularly noteworthy. To-night "La Grand Duchesse" will be produced, and seats should be secured in advance.

### Academy of Music—Gilmore Band.

A grand orchestral and vocal concert by the renowned Gilmore, of Boston Jubilee fame, assisted by the gifted and successful young prima donna, Miss Violetta Colville, will be given at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday (to-morrow) evening. Gilmore's celebrated concert band is acknowledged by press and public to be the finest organization of the kind in the United States, and one of the finest in the world. Speaking of a recent concert by Mr. Gilmore in Buffalo, the *Courier* of that city pronounced it a brilliant one, and the very large audience testified in an unmistakable way their appreciation of it. Mr. Lefebre on the saxophone and Mr. Arbuckle with his cornet were heartily encored. Mrs. Violetta Colville won favor from the start. She has a voice of fine range and marked sweetness and flexibility, and was several times very warmly encored. The Academy of Music will doubtless be thronged on this occasion, and all who desire seats should secure them to-day at Hale's music store.

### Musical and Dramatic Notes.

AIMEE wears a diamond ring on her thumb and her fingers are not all thumbs either Her admirers now know thumbthing to their advantage.

MR. E. GRABE, the efficient and popular agent for Gilmore's celebrated cornet band is in the city making arrangements for the entertainment at the Academy of Music, Wednesday evening.

THE Rochester *Democrat* had hoped, for Clara Morris's sake, that her husband would be a distinguished foreigner. We think, nevertheless, that she did wisely in selecting an American partner, for no high spirited trans-atlantic patrician would ever consent to pass the first days of his honeymoon in Pittsburgh.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

## AMUSEMENTS.

☞PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD,....Lessees and Managers.
TUESDAY EVENING, December 8th,
MISS CLARA MORRIS.
IN
ALIXE,
ALIXE,
ALIXE.
Grand Morris Matinee Saturday.

☞LIBRARY HALL. - - AIMEE.
AIMEE.
THIS TUESDAY, December 8th,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
WEDNESDAY, December 9th, Offenbach's latest Opera,
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
No Performance on Thursday.
FRIDAY, Dec. 11th, BENEFIT OF AIMEE,
LA PERICHOLE.
SATURDAY—GRAND AIMEE MATINEE,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
SATURDAY EVENING, FAREWELL NIGHT
(By general request,)
LA BELLE HELENE.
Seats at J. M. Hale's, 163 Smithfield street.
Only correct edition Librettos for sale.

☞ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
DECEMBER 9th,
GRAND CONCERT
BY
THE WORLD-RENOWNED
Gilmore's Band
ASSISTED BY
MISS VIOLETTA COLVILLE,
The great American Prima Donna.
Mr. ARBUCKLE, Cornet,
A. LEFEBRE, Saxophone.
P. S. GILMORE, Conductor.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.
Extraordinary Reduction in
PIANOS AND ORGANS.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 stop Cabinet Case, formerly | $145, | now $ 85 |
| 5 stop Cabinet Case, formerly | 155, | now 90 |
| 6 stop Cabinet Case, formerly | 170, | now 95 |
| 4 stop Resonant Case, formerly | 165, | now 95 |
| 5 stop Resonant Case, formerly | 175, | now 100 |
| 6 stop Resonant Case, formerly | 225, | now 125 |
| 8 stop Resonant Case, formerly | 275, | now 140 |

These are all new goods, and warranted perfect in every particular for 5 years; only 50 of them left, and must close them out before December 5, to make room for new Holiday Styles of Esty, Simmons & Clough and Taylor & Farley Organs. All Pianos and Organs in store will be closed out regardless of profit until the above date. Come early and get good selections. If you can't spare all the cash, we will arrange terms to suit you.
S. Hamilton & Co.,
51, new No. 77 Fifth Avenue,
Over McCallum's Carpet Store.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer
IN
Pianos and Organs,
AND IMPORTER OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!
AND
STRINGS.
Only Agent in this city for the CELEBRATED
Mathushek Pianos
AND
JUBILEE ORGANS.
Pianos from - $250 to $800.
Organs from - $100 to $500.
According to Style and Finish.
Musical Instruments of every description, also, Sheet Music and Music Books,
136 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.

TENNESSEE REAL ESTATE
AND
MERCANTILE AGENCY
Have you money to loan, or do you want to borrow?
Have you a Farm, House and Lot, Goods and Chattels or Merchandise of any kind to sell?
Do you want to buy a Farm, House and Lot, Goods and Chattels or Merchandise of any kind?
Have you a Farm, House and Lot, or Rooms to let?
Do you want to rent a Farm, House and Lot or Rooms?
Do you want to make an assignment or consignment of your Farm, House and Lot, Goods and Chattels or Merchandise of any kind?
Do you want to sell Real Estate, Goods or Chattels or Merchandise at Public Sale or Auction.
Do you want a Book-keeper, Clerk, Salesman or Journeyman?
Do you want a situation of any kind?
Call on or address,
JOHN McDOWELL,
51 WEST DIAMOND STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
I do most respectfully solicit a share of your patronage My study shall be to please and give satisfaction to all who may call upon or address me on business. Yours Respectfully,
JOHN McDOWELL,
With THOMPSON & WAREHAM,
AUCTIONEERS,
50 Ohio street and 41 West Diamond,
Allegheny City.
de4:j7

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UPHOLSTERING HOUSE
OF
E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,
Lace Curtains, Cornices, Mantle Mirrors,
SPRING MATTRESSES, BEDDING OF ALL KINDS,
55 MARKET STREET.

W. J. HAMILTON, JEWELER
Watches, Jewelry, Bronzes, Fancy Goods,
SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.
NO. 47 SIXTH STREET.

WALTER P. MARSHALL,
WALL PAPER.
No. 47 Irwin (NOW SEVENTH) Street.

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!
AT
99 SMITHFIELD STREET.

RANDOLPH,
HEADQUARTERS FOR BOY'S CLOTHING,
87 SMITHFIELD STREET.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
171 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
Cash Capital, - - - $200,000.
DISCOUNT EVERY DAY.
DIRECTORS.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, President. J. W. HALL, Vice President.
D. MACFERRON, SIMON DRUM, R. H. KNOX, GEO. D. RIDDLE, R. W. CARTWRIGHT.
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

93 Market Street. 93
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods—offered regardless of cost—closing out sale to settle estate of the late John Stevenson.
JOHN STEVENSONS' SONS.
93 Market Street. 93

HOLIDAY GOODS AT
GEO. CRAWFORD & CO.'S,
83 FIFTH AVENUE.
Stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, BRONZES, &c.,
New and complete that must be closed out by January 1st. They offer Goods lower than ever, having restocked since their clearance sale in September, everything is new and of the latest pattern. Go early and secure choice of stock. All Goods guaranteed.

J. M. MOFFAT & CO.,
NEW JEWELRY STORE.
Fine Watches and Jewelry,
123 FIFTH AVENUE.

MANHATTAN SPRING BED.
Bedding, Curtains, Cornices, Drapery and Upholstery
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
PROPRIETORS OF STEAM CARPET-BEATING ESTABLISHMENT.
THOMPSON & CO., 84 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH.

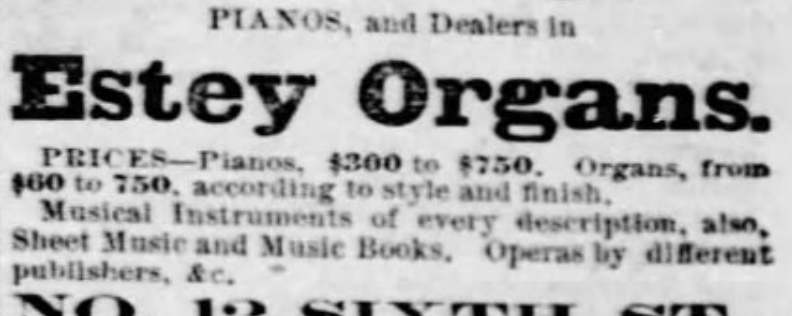
CARPETING.
CLOSING OUT SALE.
Before Removing to our NEW STOREROOMS,
NOS. 115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,
We invite the attention of all persons wishing to purchase
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Druggets, Crumb Cloths,
Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Piano and Table Covers,
And all Goods in our line, to give us a call, as we wish to close our entire stock.
WELTY BROS. 106 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

GENUINE
REDUCTION
OF
PRICES!!
Closing Out Sale
OF
TRIMMINGS!
Millinery,
NOTIONS.
The following BARGAINS will be offered this week:
NEW PRICES!
Ball Fringes, 1 and 2 Balls, 44c, 50c.
Wide Silk Fringes, 37 1-2c, worth 75c.
Beaded Gimps, 30, 37, 50, 60c.
Good Merino Vests, 60c.
Good Gents' Merino Vests, 50c.
Good Merino Hose, 12 1-2c.
Good Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12 1-2c.
Good 2-Button Kid Gloves, 90c.
Real Perinot Kid Gloves, $1.25.
Real Hair Switches, 75c.
Colored Silk Velvets, $1.00, $1.50, $2.
Black Silk Velvet, $1.90.
27-inch Black Silk Velvets, $5.00.
Drab and Black Felt Hats, 62c.
Velvet Hats, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
Boys' Fur Caps, 63c.
Seal Colored Silk Velvet, $2.90.
Navy Blue Silk Velvet, $2.90.
Children's Fine Fur Sets, $2, $2.50, $3.
Good Whalebone Corsets, 40c, worth 75c.
Good Bargains
IN EVERY
DEPARTMENT
Call early to avoid the rush at the
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT!
OF
ROSENBAUM & CO.,
78 and 80
MARKET ST.
N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to ORDERS Received by Mail.

Ready for Christmas
With one of the finest stocks of Goods ever brought to this city, consisting of
WATCHES, CHAINS,
DIAMONDS,
(Fine assortment,)
BRACELETS.
Elegant stock of Breast Pins and Ear Rings, in Stone Cameo, Coral, Amethyst, Turquoise, Topaz, Enameled and Plain Gold. Fine assortment of Stone Cameo Rings, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, Roman Gold Necklaces, Crosses and Lockets, Black Onyx Necklaces and Crosses. Gents' Stone Lockets. Great variety of
Solid Silver and Silver Plated Ware.
The best stock of
BRONZE FIGURES, VASES, &C.
In the city. Gold and Silver Head Canes.
Elegant variety of
FRENCH CLOCKS.
Our prices we guarantee LOW.
WATTLES & SHEAFER,
129 (Old No. 101) FIFTH AVENUE.
J. A. B.........W. H. B.

S. Bradley & Sons,
Woolen Manufacturers of
FANCY BARRED FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL
BLUE AND ALBION JEANS,
SUPERIOR KNITTING YARNS
Of all colors and numbers, suitable for Knitting machinery, guaranteed all Wool.
FACTORY, RIVER AVENUE,
Below Suspension Bridge,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

KNAKE & M'GINN,
Sole Agents for the
Arion, New York and Shomacker, Philadelphia,



PIANOS, and Dealers in
Estey Organs.
PRICES—Pianos, $300 to $750. Organs, from $60 to 750, according to style and finish.
Musical Instruments of every description, also, Sheet Music and Music Books, Operas by different publishers, &c.
NO. 12 SIXTH ST.,
Late St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BAILIFF & BROWN,
PLUMBERS,
Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters,
NO 55 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
WORK DONE PROMPTLY AND
Best Material Used

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Is now receiving direct his
Fall and Winter Importations.
Cor. Penn Avenue and 6th St.

E. M. BUTZ,
(LATE MONAHAN & BUTZ),
ARCHITECT,
41 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.
de5:k11

Franklin Fire Ins. Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000.
Cash Assets January 1st, 1872, $3,255,748.
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
J. G. COFFIN & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD ST.